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Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 44. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9.177

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—May 12

Sun Rises	4 57 A M
Sun Sets	6 55 P M
Day's Length	13 h 51 m
High Water at Southport	3 07 A M
High Water at Wilmington	4.47 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 12.

Meteorological data for yesterday: Temperature: 8 a. m., 71°; 8 p. m., 71°; maximum, 79°; minimum, 63°; mean, 73°. Rainfall for the day, .00, rainfall since 1st of month up to date, .66 inches.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m., May 11th, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The barometer continues above the normal off the southeast Atlantic coast, but is falling slowly under the advance eastward of the trough of low barometer now extending from the West Gulf north to over the lakes. The barometer is lowest over the lakes, with no well defined storm centre. Rain is falling over Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Mississippi and along the lakes, and fell during the day over Florida, North Carolina and Texas. The weather is clearing off over the Central Western valleys. Temperatures have risen along the coast and over the Central West and have fallen over the remainder of the country. Conditions would indicate cloudy weather with showers to-morrow and Wednesday night over this locality.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Showers have fallen generally over the cotton belt during the past twenty-four hours, being excessive over Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Temperatures have remained nearly stationary. Cloudiness continues this morning generally, with scattered local rains. Heavy rainfalls are reported from: Alexandria, La., 1.50; Minden, La., 1.74; Tyler, Tex., 2.00; Texarkana, Ark., 1.94 inches.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 10.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 4.6 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Threatening weather, with rain; southerly winds, becoming westerly.

OUTLINES.

The Cuban question occupied the attention of the Senate yesterday; the debate went over until to-day; the Indian Appropriation bill was considered. ——In the House, consideration of the Sundry civil appropriation bill was concluded and the bill sent to conference. —— The government weather bureau reports that cotton has not made favorable progress, the weather being too cool; complaints of injury by insects are general; rain is needed in some sections.—— *The President* has nominated H. P. Cheatham, of North Carolina, to be recorder of deeds, District of Columbia. ——The revolution in Honduras has come to an end. ——Western railroads have not yet succeeded in getting their proposed agreement in freight matters into working order; no decisive action is expected for some time. ——The cases against the Cumnock Coal Co. for damages instituted by relatives of miners who perished in the mine explosion have been compromised. ——The wife of Geo. H. Glass, superintendent of the Raleigh telephone exchange, has run off with a young man named Henry Hart. ——Thos F. Ryan has brought suit in the United States Court against Louis McLane, L. R. Watts and others, the outcome of his effort to get a controlling influence in the S. A. L. —— Greece has formally agreed to the preliminaries of peace as proposed by the Powers whose representatives are invested with authority to treat with Turkey; the decision has been telegraphed to Constantinople with request for an armistice with a view of arranging permanent peace; the Greek commisariate has collapsed. ——The steamer Leona of the Mallory Line, was burned at sea last Sunday; sixteen lives were lost; the remainder of the passengers and crew were rescued by the steamer City of Augusta and landed at Savannah. ——The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of North Carolina is in session at Charlotte. —— The Woman's Exposition of the Carolinas opened at Charlotte last night; Mrs. Cotten made the opening address. ——New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1¼@1½ per cent.; last loan at 1½c and closed offered at 1¼@1½ per cent; cotton steady; middling 7⅝c; flour was firmly held with moderate demand for winter brands, wheat—spot firm; No. 1 Northern 83⅝c; corn—spot active; No. 2 30⅛c at elevator and 30⅜c afloat; rosin steady; strained common to good $1 65; spirits turpentine quiet at 28½@29c.

It is a mistake to suppose that the tax was put on tea to encourage the "infant" tea-growing industry in Cumberland county, North Carolina.

When that enquirer who asks the New York *Sun* "if a pig can swim" has his question answered he will probably want to know if a duck can float.

Another beer trust has just been formed between St. Louis and Milwaukee brewers. The daughter of the St. Louis brewer has married the son of the Milwaukee brewer, so it will be all in the family.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says Mr. McKinley should be protected from the attacks of office-seekers. Why doesn't somebody present him with some bull dogs, or turn some snakes loose in the White House yard?

In the Senate bill whetstones and lemon peels are placed on the free list. This is probably a concession to poor people who may now provide their families with whetstones and lemon peels, without paying a bonus.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months		$5.00
Six	"	2.50
Three	"	1.25
Two	"	1.00
One	"	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Before Ambassador Bayard's departure from London for home, the American colony gave him a parting dinner and presented him with a cup in the shape of a pumpkin. It is stated that Mr. Bayard was visibly affected, but whether it was at the presentation or the pumpkin suggestiveness, is not stated.

And the cat came back, or rather went back. The cat migrated with a family from Topeka, Kansas, to Shelbyville, Ind., but there was something about Shelbyville society it didn't like, and it struck out for its old home in Topeka, where it arrived after making the trip of 600 miles.

The Transvaal came down to avoid trouble and repealed its anti-immigration laws as J. B demanded. But the probabilities are that the trouble will now come on right along, for with the hustling Britishers on the scent of gold it will not be long before they will be boss of that range and all the Boers in it.

Some fellow interested in the match-making business in this country has discovered that the Japanese match makers have ruined the match-making business in Europe with their cheap matches. This is the advance whine preceding a howl to come for protection to Yankee matches.

President McKinley, Secretary Gage and the Assistant Treasurer have been discussing the gold withdrawals. But thus far Comptroller Eckels has not come forward to quiet any apprehensions that may have been felt. He must be fishing or something.

The Ohio wool-growers are mad at Mark Hanna for not standing closer by them and preventing that reduction on their wool in the Senate bill. They intimate that they will pull his wool and jump on him when he bobs up for Senator, when the election takes place.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks that Senator Deboe voted for the Arbitration treaty, as Mr. Hunter could have done if he had been elected. Hunter is an Englishman and as Deboe was Hunter's legatee he did what might have been expected.

There are already a score or so of candidates for the mayoralty of the "Greater New York," and all the absorbed villages haven't been heard from yet. The salary is $15,000, with pretty good chances for "pickins'."

W. Graham, of Beaverton, Ont., aged 100, and his wife, aged 102 journeyed along wedded for nearly 80 years. They were not parted long, for the husband died one day last week and the wife the next day.

The Ohio salt producers are forming a Trust to put salt up 55 cents a barrel. The pretence for thus salting the salt buyers is that it will give steadier employment and better wages to the workmen.

Editor Schnake has started a paper in Omaha. He will make his own stories.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. B. COOPER—Gold dust.
A. PREMPERT—Representatives, atten'n
T. W. STRANGE—Administrator's notice

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The Grand Representative of Jefferson Lodge No. 61 K. of P., Col. W. J. Woodward, will serve a collation to the members and visitors after their meeting to-night.

— Two draymen yesterday were trying to get the same load of wood, when the horse of one of them, Robert Carr, backed into the river at the foot of Princess street. The horse was gotten out without serious damage.

— The STAR is under obligations to Mr. W. J. Boney, of Wallace, for some of the finest strawberries ever seen in Wilmington. They are luscious, unusually large, and thoroughly ripe. They belong to what is known as the "Gandy" variety.

— In U. S. Commissioner Bunting's Court yesterday Wm. White alias Gilam Hart, colored, was tried on the charge of robbing the postoffice, railroad warehouse and express office at Brinkley, on the W., C. & A. R. R. Commissioner Bunting finding probable cause sent the case to the U. S. District Court.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. N. Sidbury, of Scott's Hill, was in the city yesterday.

— Capt. Killey E. Terry, of Stella, was registered here yesterday.

— Judge Thos. R. Purnell and wife are stopping at The Orton.

— Mr. C. F. Southerland, of St. Philips, N. C., was here yesterday.

— Rev. William Hall, of Auburn, Ky., paid this office a parting visit yesterday.

— Mr. W. B. Brice, of Wallace, was among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Geo. L. Giddens, of Faison, was among the visitors to the city yesterday.

— Mr. B. F. Fussell, of Teachey's, was here yesterday, calling on wholesale merchants.

— Mr. B. W. Townsend, of Red Springs, was here yesterday, making business calls.

— Mr. De Bernier Whitaker, of Raleigh, was one of yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. J. B. Harrelson, of Cerro Gordo, was among the visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Preston White and sister, Miss Annie, returned yesterday from a pleasant visit to New York.

— Messrs. W. J. Mallard and C. W. Futch, of Hampstead, were visitors yesterday at the STAR office.

— Mr. H. B. Battle, chemist and director of the State Experiment Station, was in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. Jacob Powell and J. A. Cavenaugh, of Long Creek, were here yesterday making business calls.

—Mr. W. H. Pearson, representing Traylor, McDonald & Co., cigar manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. Wm. F. Randolph, of the Asheville *Daily Citizen*, is one of the clever gentlemen in the city attending the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

— Among the arrivals in the city yesterday were Messrs H. B. Register, Whiteville; Jno. F. Musselwhite, Hope Mills; J. M Lee, South Washington; J. D. Coston, Maysville; Dr. W. P. Canady, Warsaw; Jas. Bennett, Lumberton; Jas. McDowell, Jr., Elizabethtown.

— Among the lawyers and officers who are attending the Federal Court are United States Marshal O. J. Carroll, of Raleigh; Collector F. M. Simmons, of Raleigh; Assistant District Attorney F. S. Spruill, of Louisburg; A. D. Ward, Esq., Newbern; John D. Shaw, Esq., Laurinburg; B. F. McLean, Esq., Maxton.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—2 casks spirits turpentine, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—10 bales cotton, 15 casks spirits turpentine, 51 bbls rosin, 70 bbls tar, 14 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—1 bale cotton, 23 casks spirits turpentine, 15 bbls rosin.

Carolina Central R. R.—3 bales cotton, 26 casks spirits turpentine, 87 bbls rosin, 18 bbls tar, 24 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—28 casks spirits turpentine, 65 bbls rosin, 75 bbls tar, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner Samuel—17 casks spirits turpentine, 59 bbls rosin.

Schooner Gold Leaf—1 bale cotton, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 18 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 15 bales; spirits turpentine, 122 casks; rosin, 277 bbls; tar, 176 bbls; crude turpentine, 41 bbls.

The Fire Department.

"Penny wise and pound foolish." That's "the stuff" that the *"de facto"* Board of Aldermen (or a majority of them) feed on when they come to consider appropriations for the Fire Department. Is it inferior men—engineers, firemen, drivers, &c.—they want at lower prices? If they want a "paid" Fire Department, at a greatly increased expense to the city, why not come out squarely and say so?

C. F. T. Company.

Mr. J. Whitney Houck, agent for the California Fruit Transportation Company, and Mr. James T. Harbin, assistant agent, left yesterday for Norfolk. They have been engaged here for several weeks in the handling of the strawberry crop and have made many warm friends who regret to see them leave. They go to Norfolk to look after the C. F. T. interests there. Mr. Houck was accompanied by Mrs. Houck.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cent.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

— Rev. E. S. Alderman, of Russellville, Kentucky, a native of this city, who has been here visiting his parents and in attendance upon the Baptist Convention, will be present at the regular prayer meeting services at Grace Methodist E. Church to-night and will address the meeting.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Judge T. R. Purnell on the Bench—The Grand Jury—A Number of Cases Disposed of Yesterday.

The United States District Court, Judge Thos. R. Purnell presiding, convened in the U. S. Court room yesterday morning.

The following grand jury was drawn and empannelled: A. D. Johnson, E. J. McRacken, Jesse Wilson of Sampson county, Jesse Wilson of Brunswick county, Geo. L. Giddens, W. S. Frink, John W. Perdew, George Rhodes, Frank Swain, F. W. Ortmann, J. M. Pearce, Geo. H. Carmon, D. W. Thompson, John W. Calvin, Luther Leonard, Wm. Daughtry, W. J. Boney, T. M. Watson.

Upon order of the Court, George H. Carmon was sworn in as foreman of the grand jury, and O. A. Wiggins as bailiff.

Judge Purnell then for about thirty minutes delivered a clear and forcible charge to the jury.

The Court took up and disposed of cases as follows:

United States vs. W. M. Formyduval, opening letter in postoffice. Defendant plead guilty and was fined $50 and costs.

United States vs. W. M. Formyduval, *sci. fa.* Dismissed on payment of the costs.

United States vs. Patrick Stewart, illicit distilling. Defendant plead guilty. Judgment was suspended and defendant discharged, having been in jail four months.

United States vs. B. Bellois, failing to cancel stamp. Judgment suspended on payment of the costs.

United States vs. T. F. Boyd, concealing spirits. Verdict guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

United States vs. Duncan Carrington, retailing liquor without license. Verdict not guilty.

United States vs. Henry Mallory, retailing liquor without license. Defendant called and failed.

United States vs. August McGougan, retailing liquor without license. Order for capias.

United States vs. Ed. Moore, retailing liquor without license. Verdict not guilty.

United States vs. John Jackson, retailing liquor without license. Verdict guilty; sentence, sixty days in jail and to pay $100 fine.

United States vs. Joe Locklear, retailing liquor without license. Verdict guilty; sentence, sixty days in jail and to pay $100 fine.

United States vs. J. T. Britt, breaking into a warehouse and carrying away spirits. Nol prossed.

United States vs. Jim Patrick, retailing liquor without license. Nol prossed.

United States vs. Henry Bowden, retailing liquor without license. Nol prossed.

United States vs. Henry Dixon, retailing liquor without license. Continued.

United States vs. B. Bellois, re-using stamped packages. Judgment suspended on payment of the costs.

United States vs. Isaac Williams, retailing liquor without license. Called and failed; judgment nisi.

United States vs Eddie Malloy, retailing liquor without license. Continued.

United States vs. Jas. G. Germain, illicit distilling. Defendant called and failed; judgment nisi.

United States vs. James Baldwin, retailing. Nol prossed.

United States vs. Luther Ransom, retailing. Nol prossed.

United States vs. O. S. Jones, illicit distilling. Continued.

United States vs. Murdock Malloy, retailing. Called and failed. Judgment nisi.

United States vs. John Swinson, illicit distilling. Continued.

United States vs. Henry Covington, retailing. Defendant called and failed. Judgment nisi.

United States vs. Charles Hubbard, retailing. Defendant called and failed. Judgment nisi.

United States vs. Charley Campbell, retailing. Defendant called and failed. Judgment nisi.

United States vs. Wiley Oakley, retailing. Defendant called and failed. Judgment nisi.

United States vs. Eli Hines, retailing. Continued. Alias capias.

United States vs. Philip Munlin, retailing. Continued.

Court about 5.50 o'clock, adjourned until 9 30 o'clock this morning.

REDUCED RATES ON THE S. A. L.

On account of the meeting of the Summer School, Asheville, N. C., the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at reduced rates. Rate from Wilmington $10.70. Tickets on sale June 14, 15 and 16; final limit June 27th.

On account of the North Carolina State Convention of Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Henderson, N. C., June 11 to 14, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at reduced rates.

On account of the Summer School, Y. M. C. A., at Knoxville, Tenn., the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at reduced rates, being one first-class fare for round trip. Tickets on sale June 16 to 19 inclusive; final limit June 30th.

On account of the General Assembly Presbyterian Church, Warsaw, Ind., May 20 to June 3, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at one first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 17 to 10 inclusive, final limit June 6th.

On account of the Episcopal Convention at Raleigh, N. C., the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at reduced rates. Rate from Wilmington $6 55 Tickets on sale May 11, 12 and 14, with final limit for return May 16th.

— All grades of cotton advanced one-eighth of a cent per pound yesterday. The receipts were 15 bales against 89 on the same day last year. The local market closed firm at 7¼ cents for middling against 7⅜ cents on the corresponding day of 1896.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The Grand Chapter of North Carolina Convened in Annual Session—Officers in Attendance—Grand High Priest W. S. Liddell Delivers an Address.

The annual convention of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons of North Carolina met in this city last night in St. John's hall, on Market street. The officers in attendance are as follows: Most Excellent Grand High Priest, Walter S. Liddell, Charlotte; Deputy Grand High Priest, W. A. Withers, Raleigh; Grand Scribe, M. S. Willard, Wilmington; Grand Secretary H. H. Munson, Wilmington; Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. H. McQueen, Goldsboro; Grand Principal Sojourner, D. T. Maxwell, Charlotte; Grand Captain of the Host, W. F. Randolph, Asheville; Grand Royal Arch Captain, J. D. Bullock, Wilson; Grand Master of the Veils, E. P. Bailey, Wilmington; Grand Tiler, R. S. Bradley, Raleigh, and H. J. Harrell, Goldsboro.

Last night's session was devoted to the delivery and subsequent consideration of the address of the Most Excellent Grand High Priest, Walter S. Liddell, of Charlotte.

Dr. W. E. Storm, of the Committee of Arrangements, of this city, in a neat and appropriate speech extended the freedom of the city to the visitors. He also presented an invitation to attend a moonlight excursion to Ocean View, where a banquet will be given at the Carolina Yacht Club house, and to visit Southport on Friday.

The session adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

To-night the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, will meet, and to-morrow night Oasis Temple Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, will meet. The parade of the Knights Templar will take place to-morrow afternoon, and the Mystic Shriners will parade Friday afternoon.

Forty-nine delegates were present in the meeting last night, among whom were: W. S. Liddell, of Charlotte; W. A. Withers, Jno. W. Thompson, Jas. Dinwittie, R. H. Bradley and J. D. Whitaker, of Raleigh; M. D. Bailey, R. A. Wilson, J. G. Schaum, W. T. Brown, W. C. Brown and Jas. K. Norfleet, of Winston; A. J. Harrell and J. W. Galrick, of Goldsboro; J. D. Bulluck, F. M. Moye and W. H. Applewhite, of Wilson; A. J. Wells and W. F. Randolph, of Asheville; James Southgate, of Durham; W. H. Kitchin, of Scotland Neck, and J. N. Whitaker, of Enfield.

Grand King F. Ulrich, of Newbern, and Grand Treasurer Wm. Simpson, of Raleigh, are expected to arrive to-day; also, a delegation from both Charlotte and Newbern.

Comment Concerning the Convention.

"It has been a great privilege to have the Southern Baptist Convention meet in Wilmington; I know that my people in particular enjoyed it," a prominent Presbyterian pastor remarked yesterday.

Now that it is all over and one has time to think, it becomes very plain that it must have taken a great amount of unremitting labor to make the arrangements for such a successful and satisfactory reception as was given the convention. "I tell you, there is some work about it; if you don't think so, just try it." This is what the man who has been the leading spirit in all the preparations and arrangement says. To place so many delegates in suitable homes, to meet the trains and show the strangers, perfectly unacquainted with the city as they were, to their homes; to arrange the programmes and anticipate the wants of the great convention and the smaller bodies which follow its lead, and to discharge all the other duties which devolved upon the local committees made a composite task of the most stupendous proportions, and a word of sincere praise for those who so successfully performed those duties seems quite in place.

Vegetables on the Beach.

The STAR acknowledges the receipt of samples of onions, lettuce and green peas from Mr. Sol. Bear. They were raised at "Breezeland," his Summer home on Wrightsville Beach within a few yards of the ocean. The agricultural editor of the STAR, who tested the samples at dinner yesterday and found them excellent, congratulates Farmer Bear on his demonstration of the fact that fine vegetables can be successfully cultivated in the very shadow of the "sad sea waves."

Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Col. W. J. Woodward has received a letter from Mr. W. H. Clarke, Nashville, Tenn., in which he says:

"There has been recently organized a new Bivouac, known as the Joe Johnston Bivouac.

"This Bivouac has already determined to invite all organized bodies of the Confederate Veterans to visit the city during the reunion, and will provide for them without cost suitable quarters for an encampment, and is now perfecting arrangements whereby the cost of meals will be reduced to the minimum. In a short while we will be glad to write you full particulars stating where the encampment will be located, whether in tents or in buildings, and what paraphanalia to bring with you, and at the same time will make known the arrangements made for meals, so that you can approximately guess at what will be the cost of the trip."

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, (Southern General Assembly), meets in Charlotte, May 20th, and will be in session for ten days. It is one of the largest and most representative religious assemblies in the Union. During its session the *Charlotte Observer* will have the most complete reports of its proceedings, and the paper will be sent to any address in the United States for entire session of ten days for 25 cents. Remit by postal note or money order. Address

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER,
Charlotte, N. C.

— Capt. Leavitt held an open-air meeting last night at the usual place, intersection of Market and Front streets.

STATE CROP BULLETIN.

THE WEATHER ENTIRELY TOO COOL AND WINDY.

Everything Needs Warmth and Moisture—Other Raleigh News—The Pharmaceutical Association—Fifteen Applicants for License.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 11.

Delegates to the Pharmaceutical Association are arriving. The State Board of Examiners met this morning to examine applicants for license to practice pharmacy. There were fifteen applicants to stand the examination.

City Attorney Busbee rules that policemen who lost their positions have the right to serve out two years, as they were elected for that length of time. The two-year terms of nearly all the old officers will expire July 1st.

J. C. Logan Harris entertained the Governor and county officers last evening at his residence on Fayetteville street.

Sheriff Page has settled with the County Commissioners. He has collected taxes more closely than any sheriff in Wake's history, so the county attorney, Mr. J. C. L. Harris, states.

The graduating class at Wake Forest will number forty this commencement, which is the largest in the history of the college.

Dr. J. O. Faison, the recent assistant physician in the asylum here, has located at Bennettsville, S. C. Dr. Faison declined a flattering offer in an asylum in New York city.

The weekly crop bulletin, issued this morning, says: The week ending Monday, May 10th, was not favorable for the growth of crops. The weather was entirely too cool and windy. The temperature was below the normal, notwithstanding the bright sunshine which prevailed most of the week. The cool weather has retarded growth of crops and sprouting of seed considerably. The week was quite dry, light showers occurring at scattering points only on May 5th in the central and western districts. Farm work has been brought up to date now about everywhere. The stands of corn and cotton are not generally good. Everything needs warmth and moisture.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The eighteen cases against the Cumnock Coal Company for $10,000 damages each, instituted by relatives of miners who perished in the mine explosion there some time ago, have been compromised. The amount of the compromise is very small.

The wife of George H. Glass, superintendent of the Telephone Exchange, has deserted her home to join a young man whom Mr. Glass suspected of being too intimate with his wife. The young man's name is Henry Hart, and he worked under Mr. Glass in the Exchange and boarded and roomed at his house. Mr. Glass suspected him and ran him away from his home last Wednesday. Mrs. Glass followed the next day. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Glass, who is a prominent citizen. He will apply for a divorce.

BASE BALL.

The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Baltimore, 6; Washington, 3.
Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 0.
Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 5.
Cleveland, 7; Brooklyn, 0.
New York-Louisville—rain.
Philadelphia-St. Louis—rain.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO DAY.

Brooklyn at Cleveland.
New York at Louisville.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Washington.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost	Per Cent.
Baltimore	12	3	.800
Pittsburg	9	4	.692
Louisville	8	4	.666
Cincinnati	9	5	.644
Philadelphia	9	6	.600
Cleveland	8	7	.533
New York	6	6	.500
Boston	6	8	.428
Brooklyn	5	10	.333
Washington	4	9	.307
St. Louis	4	9	.307
Chicago	3	12	.200

Joe Corbett, brother of Gentleman Jim, the vanquished fistic gladiator, pitched the Oriole's winning game against the Senators yesterday.

Pittsburg suffered the first shut-out yesterday.

Cuppy pitched for Cleveland yesterday, and during the entire game with the Bridegrooms only allowed one man to reach second, where he died. In the games yesterday Cleveland rescued sixth place from the Giants, and the Browns now stand neck and neck with Washington for tenth place.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Boy Wanted.

A boy 15 to 16 years of age who wishes to learn the printing trade may secure employment by applying at the STAR OFFICE.
my 9 tf

Attention Representatives

TO THE GRAND CHAPTER AND OASIS Temple. While in the city call at Prempert's Barber Shop, 11 South Front street, for a first-class Shave, Hair Cut or anything in that line. We will fix you up in fine shape for the parade.
Respectfully,
ARTHUR PREMPERT,
my 12 tf 11 South Front street.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR of the estate of Lawrence Brown, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said intestate to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom my said intestate is indebted will present their claims to me before the 27th day of June, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 27th day of April, 1897.
THOS. W. STRANGE,
apr 23 6t wed Administrator.

Trustee Sale of Hardware.

I OFFER FOR SALE $5,000 WORTH OF Staple Hardware, The entire stock of John R. Pender, consisting of Farm Implements of every kind, Cook Stoves, Belting, Cast Material, Cutlery, Paints, Oils &c. In fact a well assorted and complete stock of Staple Hardware for cash. This is a fine opportunity for any one who may wish to engage in this line of business in the finest agricultural section of North Carolina. Come at once and examine the stock.
F. S. ROYSTER, Trustee.
Tarboro, N. C., May 4th, 1897. my 9 1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Send Us Your Orders

OR ASK FOR QUOTATIONS WHEN needing Meats, Lard, Flour, Sugar, Coffees, Rice, Tobacco, Soap, Crackers, Candy, Molasses or anything in the Grocery line. We will sell you goods as cheap as any one from any point. All we ask is a trial, and will substantiate this. We solicit your orders and consignments.
R. R. STONE & CO.,
my 5 D&W tf No. 7 South Water St.

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER MAY 5TH, 1897, DAILY except Sunday: Leave Wilmington, 10.10 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 6 30 p. m. Leave Ocean View, 7.30 a. m., 11 30 a. m., 5 p. m.
Sunday Trains: Leave Wilmington, 10 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 6.30 p. m. Leave Ocean View, 12 m., 5 p. m.
my 4 tf R. O. GRANT, Supt.

THIS WEEK
At The Unlucky Corner
Eggs, Eggs, Eggs.

The price will help your pocket. The quality is A No. 1. Do you tumble! I have dropped the price of HEN FRUIT.
S. W. SANDERS.
my 9 tf

Attention Everybody.

300 bus. Field Peas for seed.
1,000 kegs Cut and Wire Nails.
50 barrels Mullets.
100 doz. Mexican Mustang Liniment.
100 ounces P. & W. Quinine.
50 doz Groves' Chill Tonic.
and a full line of heavy groceries at prices to meet any market. We only ask a trial. D. L. GORE,
120, 122 & 124 North Water street,
my 7 tf Wilmington, N. C.

To Any Non-Catholic in North Carolina,
"Truth"
ONLY TEN CENTS PER ANNUM.

To any non-Catholic in North Carolina we will send for only ten cents per annum, "Truth," a Catholic magazine devoted to giving TRUE explanations of the Catholic Church, that is of the Catholic Church as it is, not as caricatured and misrepresented. Address, "TRUTH," Raleigh, N. C.
REV. THOS. F. PRICE, Manager.
my 9 tf D&W

Wil. Seacoast R. R. Co,
30 Minutes to Ocean.
Surf Bathing, Boating, Fishing, &c.

The following rates for passenger fare will be in force to any and all stations on and after 4th May, 1897.
Single Trip Tickets (one way) ......30 cents each.
Excursion Tickets (Round Trip) .....25 " "
Commuter's Book (30 Round Trips)..$6.00 per book.
From Greenville or Bradley's Creek, to any station on Beach, 15 cents round trip.
From Wrightsville, to any station on Beach, 10 cents round trip.
From any station on Beach to any other station on the Beach, 5 cents each way.
R. O. GRANT, Supt.
GEO. R. FRENCH, President. my 4 1w

Cooling, Refreshing, Emolient.
Pyxis Toilet Cream
—FOR—
ROUGHNESS, TAN, SUNBURN.
Most Drug Stores sell it, 25 cents.
JAMES D. NUTT, Proprietor.
ap 29 tf

Press Boy Wanted.

A strong active boy who has had experience in
Running Job Presses
can, if well recommended, secure employment by applying at the
ap 28 tf STAR OFFICE.

For Sale Low.

50 Barrels MOLASSES,
100 Barrels MULLETS,
50 Bags COFFEE,
200 Boxes TOBACCO,
all grades.
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
mar 28 tf 12 Market St.

Gold Dust and Pearline.

75	Cases	Gold Dust.
50	"	Pearline.
100	"	Spoon Borax Soap.
100	"	Boss Soap.
50	"	Clairette.
100	"	Mendleson's Lye.
100	"	Star Lye.

W. B. COOPER,
226 North Water Street,
my 9 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

Opens at Nashville, May 1st, and closes October 30th, 1897.

For this occasion the
Seaboard Air Line
Will sell
Excursion Tickets

AT VERY REDUCED RATES, the following being total rates from points named:

		A.	B.	C.
Charlotte	N. C.	$24 60	$18 05	$12 75
Cheraw	S. C.	26 25	19 25	13 80
Durham	N. C.	26 25	19 25	14 00
Hamlet	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Henderson	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Lincolnton	"	24 60	18 05	12 75
Lewiston	"	27 00	19 80	14 40
Louisburg	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Maxton	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Monroe	"	21 00	18 05	12 75
Pittsboro	"	27 00	19 80	14 25
Raleigh	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Rutherfordton	"	24 60	18 05	12 75
Sanford	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Shelby	"	24 60	18 05	12 75
Wadesboro	"	25 95	19 05	13 80
Weldon	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Wilmington	"	26 25	19 25	14 00

Class A. Tickets sold daily April 29th to October 15th. Final limit November 7th.
Class B. Tickets sold daily April 29th to October 15th. Final limit twenty (20) days from date of sale.
Class C. Tickets sold Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, April 29th to October 26th. Final limit ten (10) days from date of sale.
Through service between all points on the

Seaboard Air Line
—TO—
NASHVILLE.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Run through without change.

For further information as to rates, schedules, train service, etc., apply to nearest Ticket Agent or address

H. S. LEARD, S. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.
S. S. BATCHELOR, C. T. A., Raleigh, N. C.
T. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
GEO. MCP. BATTLE, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen'l Agent, Passenger Department, Atlanta, Ga.

E. St. John,
V. P. and Gen'l Manager.
H. W. B. Glover, Traffic Manager. J. J. Anderson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
General Offices—PORTSMOUTH, VA.
my 6 tf

J. H. REHDER & CO.'S
DEPARTMENT STORE.
Latest Novelties in Ladies' Collars and Cuffs.

Many other styles 10 to 25 cents. Special prices in every department.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,
North Fourth Street, Near Bridge.
Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up. my 6 tf

We are still receiving nice new fresh goods. Gents, Ladies, Boys and Girls of many styles and kinds. Beautiful lines of Children and Infant's

SHOES.

We take occasion to thank the generous public for the liberal patronage so kindly bestowed, and ask a continuance of the same. We solicit a trial from those who have not dealt with us. In passing look in our window. Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,
63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. my 2 tf

Sale of Valuable Phosphate Lands and MACHINERY.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1897, AT THE County Court House door in the city of Wilmington, county of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following property of the North Carolina Phosphate Company, to-wit: A certain tract of land in the said county of New Hanover, beginning at the North side of the bridge over Prince George's creek on the Wilmington and Newbern road, and running thence Northeastwardly with said road to its intersection with the land of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, thence N. 70 deg. 15 minutes E. 93 chains 80 links with the land of said Railroad Company to a stake; thence N. 62 deg. W. 107 chains 96 links to the swamp; thence Southwardly with said swamp to Prince George's creek; thence Eastwardly with the meanderings of said creek to the beginning, containing eight hundred acres. Said land is described in a deed of trust from the North Carolina Phosphate Company to A. B. Andrews and others, Trustees, dated January 1st, 1889, and duly registered in New Hanover county.

Also all and every the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises of the said North Carolina Phosphate Company, and all the works, machinery, property and effects of the said corporation now upon the land above described.

Said sale is made pursuant to the judgment of Wake Superior Court rendered at April term, 1897, in the cause therein pending entitled, "A. B. Young and others against the North Carolina Phosphate Company and others," No. 6912 Civil Issue Docket. Said judgment appearing on Minute Docket "B", pages 61 *et seq.* of the records of said Court. Terms of sale, Cash. Hour of sale, 12 m.

C. M. BUSBEE,
S. F. MORDECAI,
Commissioners.
May 5th, 1897.
my 5 tds

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12

"A FOUNDATION OF SAND."

In commenting upon the alarm with which the present exportations of gold are viewed by some, the New York *Post* delivered itself as follows:

"The resumption of gold exports finds the treasury unconcerned. That is nothing new; the treasury is always unconcerned; it is bound to be. But what a state of things it is that sends the reporters in full cry after the secretary of the treasury the moment a few millions of gold are ordered to be bought in New York by foreign bankers! The newspaper men rush to the Secretary and breathlessly ask him: "Are you frightened? Is there any danger of a panic? Do you think your gold will hold out? May we quote you as being entirely calm?" The treasury ought to have no more to do with $6 000 000 in gold going out than with $6 000,000 in wheat. It would be no more absurd to compel it to furnish wheat on demand than gold on demand. Yet our incredible folly puts us and our currency situation at the mercy of any banker or nation on earth that wants gold. The present gold exports are, of course, trifling, but they remind the business world of the inherent vice, the lurking peril, of our system, and so assume an unnatural importance. Yet it is really impossible to exaggerate the importance of anything that shows us on what a foundation of sand we are resting."

The *Post* is a gold organ, edited by an Englishman and from an English standpoint, and hence this is a somewhat remarkable deliverance. As the *Post* is one of the papers that insist that the greenbacks and Sherman notes must be retired and destroyed and that our finances must be run on a strictly gold basis, with only silver enough to answer for purposes of change, the presumption is that it is the greenback which is referred to as creating the "foundation of sand;" but this isn't the only country which is occasionally put in a predicament by drains upon its gold supplies.

Sometime ago Mr. Balfour pointed out this very difficulty in England, where the Bank of England has in emergencies to take extraordinary steps to prevent the exportation of gold from that country when there is an extraordinary demand for it in other countries. This it does by advancing the rate of exchange so high that exporting gold becomes unprofitable. The U. S. Treasury can't do anything of that kind and therefore it is at the mercy of the speculators when gold reaches a point in other countries which makes a margin for profit large enough to tempt the dealer in gold.

The United States Treasury should be no more concerned about the exporting of gold than about the exporting of wheat, but on the contrary if our Treasury was conducted in a level-headed, business-like way and in accordance with the law it would be as glad to see gold exported as to see wheat exported, if our people in the legitimate course of business could profit by shipping it, for with level-headed business management the shipping of gold could not cripple us financially or cause us the slightest embarrassment. If we had not committed the absurd folly of ignoring silver and redeeming Government paper with gold the Treasury would never be handicapped for want of gold, and might look on with the utmost indifference while the outward movement of gold went on, feeling assured that much of it would come back, as much as we would have any use for, in payment for the wheat, corn, meat and other things we send abroad.

The fact that some of the custodians of our Treasury have seen fit to ignore the letter and the spirit of the law and make a law unto themselves by deciding to pay out gold when they not only had the right but it was their duty to pay "coin," is what made "the foundation of sand" to which the *Post* refers.

Now the Treasury officials become alarmed when the draws begin to be heavy on this little farcical gold reserve of $100,000,000, held as proof that this country is able to redeem nearly $500,000,000 of outstanding paper, all of which is redeemable in gold, they say, on demand. When the temptation to export becomes sufficiently strong how long would this little $100,000,000 last? Add when it is gone what has the Treasury to fall back on? Nothing. By its own rulings, not the law, it must pay in gold, and therefore must resort to borrowing to get the gold to redeem with. It might have millions upon millions of silver, but this would be of no more use for this purpose than so much copper.

At the time of the demonetization of silver we had two kinds of money which creditors recognized, and both of which they took. Then there was no discrimination between them and they paid one kind into the Treasury as freely as another, for there was nothing to be made by holding one and paying in the other, and therefore there was no trouble with the Treasury on the gold score until that unfortunate ruling was made in 1890 deciding that obligations be met with gold, thus making a distinction between gold and silver that put gold up, made it a speculative metal, and put silver down. The equilibrium was destroyed, the balance wheel was removed, the silver that the Government could have depended on to protect itself and to meet its obligations became useless for that purpose, and as far as the Government is concerned, as between it and its creditors, our $600,000,000 of coined silver might as well be at the bottom of the sea.

What would be thought of the business man who had contracted a debt of $100,000, and gave a mortgage on the property he possessed, and had under the law, with the full knowledge of his creditor, two kinds of lawful money to pay in, and then at the solicitation of his creditor voluntarily relinquished the right to pay in either money he chose, or in both, and obligated himself to pay in the money which was least abundant and hardest to get? That man would be considered a fit subject for a guardian. But the United States Government never did relinquish its right to pay in either kind of money and never obligated itself to pay in gold. Its only obligation was to pay in coin and that is what its creditors expected to get when the Government became their debtor. If the contract had been adhered to by the men who represented the Government and had its interests to guard there would have been no trouble with the Treasury, its custodians would not be anxiously cogitating over the ways and means to keep up a gold supply and they might look upon the exporting of gold with as little concern as upon the exporting of wheat. When they drew the distinction between gold and silver they laid the *Post's* "foundation of sand."

MINOR MENTION.

Some time ago it was stated that a number of the cotton manufacturers of New England were making arrangements to go out of the manufacture of cotton and into the manufacture of linen. We suspected when we read that statement that there was something behind it, and that something is as much or more protection than linen had under the McKinley tariff, the framers of which showed special interest in this industry. Under the impetus given by that tariff a couple linen factories were established in Minnesota, over which a great parade was made at the time, but they never attempted to make everything but some crashes and never attracted much attention. There is not the least doubt that linen can be successfully manufactured in this country, for it is simply a matter of machinery and the skill to operate it, both of which can be commanded, but when it comes to the question of profits there are other things to be considered. There is very little flax grown in this country, in which respect the linen factories are in the same condition with beet sugar manufactories, which cannot operate profitably until they have a full supply of beets. Until the linen factories have a home supply of the raw material they must import, and they cannot import and compete against the manufacturers of the countries from which they import. Possibly the growing of flax might be stimulated in this country but its progress will be slow, because flax is a very troublesome crop to handle and prepare for market, and it requires much experience, skill and patient labor to get the best results out of it, and the best results are the only ones that are profitable. Our people have no genius for that patient drudgery, and consequently but little effort has been made by them to grow flax. When the attempt has been made it has been in the thickly settled Scandinavian sections of Minnesota, but there it does not seem to have been a great success. In the meantime, however, linen will continue to pay duty to encourage American linen manufacturers, whether we have any linen manufacturers or not.

* * *

The war between the Greeks and Turks, now that the Powers have decided to intervene, and the Greeks have accepted the conditions, may be considered at an end. Turkey is pushing forward her troops, but this is only to put herself in position to to make larger demands. There are very few who studied the situation and knew the strength of the respective antagonists who expected it to terminate otherwise than in the defeat of the Greeks, if they had to fight the battles alone, but there were some who believed that Greece had reason to expect assistance, for this was the only hypothesis on which they could understand Greece's bold challenge to, and prompt acceptance of battle. Having failed in this, the defeat, however well the Greeks may have fought (and they fought well when it came to a square, stand up fight) notwithstanding their incompetent leadership, their defeat is not surprising. The disadvantages with which Greece had to contend are thus briefly stated by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*:

"Turkey has an army on a peace footing of 800,000, and on a war footing of 2,500,000. Greece has an army on a peace footing of only 25,000, and on a war footing of 175,000. Greece has, all told, an area of not more than 26,000 square miles, about half the size of Illinois. Turkey has an area of 1,147,578 square miles. Turkey has a population of 27,688,000; Greece has a population of 2,187,208. Turkey has a fleet of fifty-two cruisers, and fifty-seven torpedo boats; Greece has a fleet of nine cruisers, and seventeen torpedo boats. Greece must depend largely on the Greek population outside the kingdom; Turkey may call on both her European and Asiatic dominions. Little wonder is it that King George and his Prime Minister were opposed to the war. They followed the lead of the people, and the people of Greece, more particularly in Athens, are responsible for the foolhardiness of the venture and for the defeat."

Add to this the further facts that Greece had but little money and but little credit, and that Turkey was well supplied by the money-lenders who were anxious about the many millions they already had loaned to that country, and we see that little Greece with her little armies, officered by little commanders, was fighting not only Turkey with her large armies and able commanders, but the money-lenders of Europe and virtually the six Powers controlled by those money-kings.

A new mode of swindling the unsophisticated has been discovered in a couple of counties in Pennsylvania where a slick sharper went around among the farmers and blacksmiths, pretending to represent a Boston house, sold them bills of goods and made a discount of 10 per cent. for cash payments. These thrifty people took advantage of the discount and paid cash. They waited for some time for the goods that didn't come and then discovered that they had been bunkoed. The fellow got about $3,500 out of them, and they got some experience.

A Northern paper asks, "Is it to be the Dingley-Jones tariff or the Jones Dingley, or what?" Judging from the reports from Washington it will probably be the or what.

CURRENT COMMENT.

— Mr. Bayard, after remarking that Mr. Cleveland is the logical democratic nominee for 1900, should have gone further and assured a flippant and somewhat sceptical public that this was no idle after-dinner pleasantry.—*Washington Star, Ind.*

— The sugar schedule as revised by the Senate committee trebles the margin of profit for the Sugar Trust. It is said that even Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, anxious as he is for protection to the sugar planters, has not the stomach to take his sugar as it has been ladled out to him by Allison and approved by Jones.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

— If the Spaniards have the war in Cuba whipped, as they have led the world to believe, they have failed to properly instruct their press censor in Havana. According to some of the Spanish supervised reports, the insurgents are still picking up little skirmishes and carrying on their work of destroying property whenever they have the opportunity of doing so.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

— We have talked with two or three business men recently who were very strong gold men during the recent campaign. One of these said on yesterday, "that he had been guessing ever since McKinley's election whether he was right or wrong." One thing he was absolutely sure of, however, and that was "that there was need of more money in the hands of shoppers." and that he would be perfectly satisfied to exchange his goods for it, whether it was gold, silver or paper with the government's stamp on it."—*Richmond State, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— May—"Oh, I hate these magazine serials!"

Edith—"Why?"

May—"You can never tell how a story ends until it is finished."—*Brooklyn Life.*

— "Where's that son of yours, Mrs. Mulrany, that went to London?"

"Well, sir, they tell me as 'e's carrying all before him."

"Indeed! What is his profession?"

"'E's a waiter, sir."—*Tid-Bits.*

— High—What's the matter with you this morning? You look as though you were on your last legs.

Lowe—Oh, I'm not myself at all.

High—Well that's nothing to feel so bad about.—*Brooklyn Life.*

— Fair Young Creature (after some recitations)—"Do you think I would do for a Juliet?"

Manager (anxious not to hurt her feelings)—"Um—er—well, you'd look very pretty in the tomb."—*N Y. Weekly.*

— "Stick by me, Bourrienne," said Napoleon, "and you will be a great man."

"And suppose I do not stick by you what shall I be?" asked the secretary.

"A great fool," rejoined the Emperor.—*Puck.*

— The Rev. Dr. Thirdly—"And now, children, I wonder if any little boy or girl here knows who was the best man that ever lived. Ah, there's a hand up. Well, Johnny, who was the best man that ever lived?"

Johnny Secondcrop—"Please, sir, it was mamma's first husband."—*Judge.*

— First Tramp—"Say, Cully, go in and ast de lady what o'clock it is."

Second Tramp—"You're werry kind—want her to set de dawg on me, do yer?"

First Tramp—"Cully, you is a mind reader. That's just what I wanted to find out—if dey keeps a bitin' dawg."—*New York World.*

One Hundred Doses One Dollar is peculiar to and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is economy to buy Hood's.†

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Wilmington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Brunswick, at New Hope, May 14.
Grace church, May 16.
Bladen Street, at night, May 19.
Fifth Street, May 23.
Onslow, at Swansboro, May 27, 28.
Jacksonville and Richlands, at Richlands, May 29, 30.
Columbus, June 4.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, June 5, 6.
Waccamaw, June 8.
Kenansville, at Warsaw, June 10, 11.
Magnolia, June 12, 13.
Bladen, June 19, 20.
Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, June 26, 27.

The District Conference will meet at Clinton and will embrace the second Sunday in July.

R. C. BEAMAN, Presiding Elder.

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from the first dose, and half-dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— High Point *Enterprise*: A company has been organized here with a paid-up capital of $10,000 for the manufacture of tables.

— Concord *Standard*: Troy, Montgomery county, is to have a cotton factory too. It is to be 320x100 feet. One half of the factory is to be two stories high. The mill will have a capacity of 1,500 spindles. It will contain looms also.

— Hickory *Press*: The Marion furniture factory has resumed work. It suspended a few days ago to ascertain how the business was getting on and found after taking stock and balancing accounts a credit of 25 per cent. on its outlay. The stockholders were so encouraged that they increased their capital stock.

— Morganton *Herald*: A few days ago, at Hartland, a whirlwind struck Mr. J. F. Crisp's hog pen, raising it eight or ten feet from the ground and carrying it about twenty yards away. The pen contained two hogs, weighing over 100 pounds each. Strange to say, the pen was damaged but very little and the hogs were not hurt.

— Salisbury *World*: A gentleman from lower Rowan tells us that Mormon preachers are at work on the line between lower Rowan and Stanley. Last week two Mormon preachers were in one neighborhood the entire week, and made two converts, a man and his wife. The people threaten if the men do not leave the vicinity to make it warm for them. They have been at work in Rowan now for several weeks.

— Charlotte *News*: There was a murder in Gastonia on Sunday afternoon. Vance Cannon, night watchman at the Gastonia coffin factory was instantly killed by a negro man named Charley Shannon. Cannon and the negro had been walking in the woods near Gastonia and it is said had been drinking. They became engaged in a quarrel and it is supposed that the negro used his knife on Cannon, when Cannon drew his pistol. The negro wrenched the weapon from Cannon's hand and fired two shots, both taking effect in the region of the heart. After shooting him Shannon pulled his knife and cut a fearful wound in Cannon's throat, severing the jugular vein. This wound caused death

WONDERFUL TIMEPIECE.

It Ticks Its Seconds as Prescribed by the "Clock Stars."

The sidereal clock is considered the most wonderful instrument in the Greenwich observatory. This marvelous instrument is in an underground room called the magnetic basement, where it stands like a sentinel, with its back against the wall, ticking its seconds as prescribed by the "clock stars."

This reference to the "clock stars"—fixed stars slightly over 200 in number, which are used for determining sidereal time—brings us to the transit circle, the most important instrument in the observatory, and one of the most interesting.

It consists of a large telescope, the outside of which is not unlike a great cannon, as it is of solid iron. This instrument is supported by trunnions, which allow the telescope to be elevated or depressed, to point north or south, and, in fact, to make a complete revolution, but never to diverge from the north and south line. The magnifying power of this instrument is not very great, but its field of view is large, so that it admits plenty of light, for it is not intended as a searcher after or gazer at celestial objects, but for noting the exact time at which stars and planets pass south and north of Greenwich.

Upon looking through this telescope the observer's eye is first arrested by a vertical row of what seem to be iron bars placed at equal distances from each other. They are, however, neither more nor less than spiders' webs, the center one, passing through the focus of the object glass, being the meridian line.

By observing the time at which the "clock stars" pass over the web lines, or "wires," as they are called, is sidereal time regulated. The adjustment of the instrument has to be extremely exact in order to obviate error. The slightest thing will put it out, even so small a matter as too much sunshine.

On one occasion the correction for a level error in the instrument having become inconveniently large, owing, apparently, to a subsidence of the eastern support, about a ton weight of stone was placed on the western pier. But this having no effect, the stones were removed and a sheet of very thin paper was placed under the support on the eastern side, by which means the error was corrected. This will give some idea of the delicacy of adjustment necessary for the perfect working of this ponderous instrument.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Harem In the Orient.

Captain J. W. Gambier, royal navy, who has seen much of eastern life, believes in the harem as best suited to the followers of Islam. In The Fortnightly Review he thus cites the past:

Perhaps the most illogical attack of Christendom against Islam is as to the continuance of the institution of the harem, that institution which is literally a red rag to a bull to us. Certain things are inherently true of themselves, and one might be disposed to imagine that the morality of the Omnipotent would be one of these, would be a question not admitting of dispute, inflexible and eternal. The moral laws are very few, and lying (in all its branches), theft, murder and adultery would seem to embrace them all.

But the Christian convicts his Creator of having had the laxest views as regards the last at one period—David, Solomon, and so forth—by laying his finger on this very institution in the religion of Mohammed as the one convincing evidence of its damnable wickedness. It seems never to occur to the Christian that the Omnipotent is under no immediate obligation to blow hot and cold to suit him. The system of the harem is admirably suited to oriental nature, as it is at present, and is an immense advance on that of Nicolas, a companion of Jesus, and one of the seven first deacons of Jerusalem, who preached the community of women. The court of any Biblical king was very much the same as that of Abdul Aziz, and there is not much to choose between Ahab and Abdul Hamid—hundreds of women guarded by eunuchs, court parasites, dancers and all the usual accompaniments of eastern life; all power and wealth concentrated in the hands of a timid, weak monarch; thousands of poor wretches starving in countries desolated by war, and so forth.

Made It Short.

Jack—Was yours a long courtship, old fellow?

Will—Gracious, no! My wife had nine little brothers and sisters.

"Really? But what difference did that make?"

"What difference? Well, if you had to bribe a crowd like that to keep out of the drawing room every time you went to see your girl you'd soon want to cut short the expense."—London Fun.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

YACHTING ETIQUETTE.

Rules Governing the Conduct and Attention of Pleasure Boats.

The yachtsman called on me one day this week, and we talked boating.

"Etiquette of the yacht is as severe a code as I know," said he. "I have been a yachtsman for 25 years, and in rowing past a boat I can tell whether she is in charge of a yachtsman or a fisherman. A fisherman can sail your boat and keep her shipshape, but she will still look like a mackerelman.

"I remarked that there is no etiquette more rigid than the etiquette of yacht life. Any yachtsman can tell by the way a boat rounds to in a fleet and comes to anchor whether the skipper is to yacht's deck born or whether he has stubbed around in a coaster and drawn the lines over a fisherman. It is just the same as in a ballroom. You can tell the novice.

"Take the etiquette of flags. Of course the owner has his private signal, either square, swallow tail or triangular. Then he will have his club pennant and of course the regular yacht flag. Other flags are for decorative purposes.

"If he is cruising, he carries the yacht flag (an ensign with a foul anchor in blue in place of the stars) flying at the peak. If he is lying in port, he flies the yacht flag at the flagstaff above the boom on the taffrail, or if he has no flagstaff he has it on a leader to the topping lift. When the owner is aboard, the owner's signal is flying. When he is ashore, a blue flag should fly at the crosstrees on the starboard side. When he is at his meals, fly a white square flag in place of the blue. When the crew is at table, fly little triangular red flag on the port side. A schooner yacht always flies both the yacht club and private signals.

"Steamers come under the general rule of sailing craft so far as etiquette goes. We were passing Mr. Morgan's magnificent steam yacht, the Corsair, last season. I was directed to blow the whistle to salute.

"It was my plain duty to obey, although I knew it to be contrary to the rules of the New York Yacht club. The Corsair dipped her flag in reply. Mr. Vanderbilt was on board our boat, and he asked me why the Corsair did not answer the salute.

"'She did, sir,' said I. 'It is not a salute to blow a whistle. The only recognized salute is by the flag. It is not good yachting form to blow a whistle at another boat.'

"When we came in, we steamed alongside the Corsair, and Mr. Vanderbilt went aboard, presented his compliments and explanations.

"I know no life with more of romance and adventure, year in and year out, than the life of a yachtsman, and I have lived to see the schooner yacht practically displaced by the sloop and the English steamer with the size and appointments of a ship become the fashion of the very wealthy. I sailed years ago the sloop Coming, one of the biggest sloops in American waters—the marvel and the monster. How long do you suppose she was over all? Less than 80 feet."—Lewiston Journal.

How Diaz Painted Nature.

He has worked lovingly and searchingly over the remote woody haunt in which his figures stand, and now, with the coming of those enchanted and enchanting visitors, he lets his love of gorgeous hues spring out and have free play. Tube after tube he empties upon the palette, brush after brush is snatched up by his nimble fingers. Even then the color will not come swiftly enough, and the palette knife is called into service. The paint goes on in layers, and the silvery flash of the dryad which he paints grows warmer and firmer, the flowers in her hair grow brighter, the drapery flung from her shoulder takes in one bold, passionate stroke a quivering life of color into its texture, and the picture is complete, the record of an inspiration begun in meditative contemplation of a lovely scene and developed further and further until the fervor of the artist rises into a species of happy intoxication, and you get the ravishing art which makes Diaz a master.—Royal Cortissoz in Century.

Coast Defenses Unnecessary.

"It is perfectly fascinating," Maud exclaimed, "to read about the proceedings of congress."

"I suppose it is interesting," Mamie answered with a sigh, "but it's rather hard to understand."

"Yes, but that's where the enjoyment comes. You find out so many things. I never realized until a short time ago how greatly we are in need of coast defenses."

"I don't think we need them at all," Mamie replied with emphasis.

"Why, of course, we do."

"I know better. A brake is only in the way. If you come to a hill so steep you are afraid to coast it with one foot on the front tire, the only thing to do is to get off your bicycle and walk."

And Maud admitted that this was a view of the subject that had not been presented to her.—Washington Star.

Birthplace of Faust.

The alleged birthplace of Faust at Roda, near Weimar, has just been demolished. Whether Dr. Faust, the famous dealer in the "black art," was really born at Knittlingen in Wurttemberg or at Roda has always been a disputed point. It seems, however, that some American speculators a few years ago wished to buy the house at Roda to take it to Chicago as one of the sights of the centennial exhibition. They could not come to terms, and, as the house has fallen into a ruinous condition after an existence of nearly five centuries, the municipality of Roda has just sold it for old building materials for the modest price of £4 10s.

A thousand shingles, laid with four inches of exposure to the weather, are said to cover 100 square feet of roof, and five pounds of shingle nails will be used in fastening them in position.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle at R R BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

Made

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

Well

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

LYON & CO'S

PICK LEAF

EXTRA

SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

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Hall & Pearsall

Invite the attention of the trade to their large stock of

Groceries and Provisions

Farmers and Distillers'-Supplies

Samples and quotations cheerfully sent.

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

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Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	@	6
Standard	@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	12 @	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6 @	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6 @	6¾
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	@	5¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔	4¾ @	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	1 30 @	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	22 @	23
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ ℔	10 @	16
Northern	18 @	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per Bushel, in sacks	38 @	42½
Virginia Meal	33 @	42½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	8 @	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	12 @	13½
Dairy, Cream	14 @	14½
State	@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—		
Laguyra	20 @	
Rio	19 @	15
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	@	10
FISH—		
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	[illegible] 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00 @	3 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75 @	[illegible] 50
N C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5 @	10
" Extra	3 35 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	@	4 00
Choice	@	4 50
Straight	4 60 @	5 00
First Patent	@	5 75
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½ @	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	@	42½
Car load, in bags—White	@	40
Oats, from store	@	30
Oats, Rust Proof	43½ @	45
Cow Peas	80 @	85
HIDES, ℔ ℔—		
Green	@	[illegible]
Dry	@	[illegible]
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—		
Clover Hay	75 @	80
Rice Straw	@	50
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	90 @	95
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	@	3
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	5½ @	6
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15 @	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
Barbados, in hhds	@	26
" " in bbls	@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	26 @	29
" in bbls	@	28
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" in bbls	14 @	15
Syrup, in bbls	12 @	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 60 @	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	@	9 50
Rump	@	9 00
Prime	@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10 @	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	80
Lisbon	@	
American	@	80
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40 @	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	6 50
Common	1 60 @	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50 @	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd	@	[illegible]
Standard A	@	[illegible]
White Ex. C	@	[illegible]
Extra C, Golden	4 @	[illegible]
C. Yellow	@	[illegible]
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½ @	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50 @	8 50
" Sap	5 00 @	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50 @	5 00
" Sap	4 00 @	4 50
6x20 Heart	6 00 @	6 50
" Sap	5 00 @	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	4 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2 00
North Carolina	1 00 @	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 25¼ cents per gallon for machine made casks, and 25 cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Nothing doing.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market dull; $1.30 per barrel for Hard, 1.80 for Dip and 1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady. 24, 23½c; rosin quiet, $1 40, $1 45; tar dull, $1.10; crude turpentine steady, $1 30, 1.70, 1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	122
Rosin	377
Tar	176
Crude Turpentine	41

Receipts same day last year—77 casks spirits turpentine, 369 bbls rosin, 96 bbls tar, 15 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7⅜c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¼	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	6¼	" "
Low Middling	7⅛	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	7 13-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅜c.

Receipts—31 bales; same day last year, 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 45@47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1 60 to 2 25; six inch, $2.25 to 3 25; seven inch, $5 50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 11—Evening.—Money on call easy at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan at 1½ and closed offered at 1¼@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per ct. Sterling exchange was easier; actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487½ for demand; 486¼@486½ for sixty days. Posted rates 487@487½ and 488½@489. Commercial bills 485¼@485½. Silver certificates 60⅛@61. Government bonds weak. State bonds dull.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Rosin steady; strained common to good $1 65. Spirits turpentine quiet at 28½@29c.

CHARLESTON, May 11.—Spirits turpentine nominal at 25½c; no sales. Rosin firm; no sales; quotations: B, C, $1 25, D, E $1 30, F G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55 K $1 65, M $1 65, N $1 75, W G $1 85, W W $2 00.

SAVANNAH, May 11.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½; sales of 1,215 casks, receipts 1,960 casks. Rosin firm; sales of 1,682 barrels; receipts 2,721 barrels; A, B, C, $1 35, D $1 40, E $1 45, F $1 50, G $1 55, H $1 60, I $1 65, K $1 75, M $1 75, N $1 85, W G $2 05, W W $2 35.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The relative strength of actual cotton as compared with the future list, continues to be the prominent feature of the cotton market without exciting the speculative interest that the situation might easily attract in normal conditions of business. Very little desirable spot cotton is available except in the way of high grades on which the demand is not running at present. The scope of fluctuations to day was only a matter of 5 to 8 points, taking the swing of the more active positions. The English cotton market news was not satisfactory and crop news, while quite abundant, was more or less conflicting with a bearish average, as to private accounts. After opening at one point advance to two points decline the market was inactive, but finally steady in tone at a net advance of 3 to 6 points.

NEW YORK, May 11—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝c.

Cotton futures closed steady; sales 97,100 bales; January 6 92, February 6 97, March 7 01, May 7 43, June 7 44, July 7 47, August 7 43, September 7 10, October 6 87, November 6 87, December 6 89.

Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands 8c; middling gulf 7⅞c; sales of 270 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 100 bales; gross 5,430 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 952 bales; forwarded 868 bales; sales —— bales; sales to spinners 270 bales; stock (actual) 182,403 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 7,482 bales; exports to Great Britain 204 bales; to France 1,700 bales; to the Continent 5,352 bales; stock 448,156 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 19 060 bales; exports to Great Britain 10,444 bales; to France 2,278 bales; to the Continent 18,807 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,507 253 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,895,985 bales; exports to France 670 771 bales; exports to the Continent 1,943,416 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

May 11.—Galveston, steady at 7¼, net receipts 571 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7⅝, net receipts 267 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7 13-16, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7 11-16, net receipts – bales; Wilmington, firm at 7½, net receipts 15 bales; Philadelphia, steady at 8, net receipts — bales; Savannah, dull at 7 7-16, net receipts 1,289 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 7 9-16, net receipts 4,461 bales; Mobile, nominal at 7 1-16, net receipts 44 bales; Memphis, quiet at 7¾, net receipts 88 bales; Augusta, dull at 7¾, net receipts 22 bales; Charleston, quiet at 7¼, net receipts 590 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 11—Evening.—Flour was firmly held, with a moderate demand for winter brands. Wheat—Spot firmer; No. 1 red Northern 88⅝c free on board afloat; No. 2 hard winter New York 81⅝c afloat; options opened firmer on strong cables and bullish California crop news, was irregular about midday under conflicting weather advices from San Francisco but wound up the day with a bullish feeling on large export demand and French inquiry, closing ⅛@⅝c higher; No. 2 red May 79⅞@81½c, closed at 81½c; July 77⅝@79⅛c, closed at 79⅛c, September 74@75⅝c, closed at 75⅛c. Corn—Spot active for export; No. 2 30⅛c at elevator and 31⅛c afloat; options opened steady and were generally firm all day with wheat, closing ⅛@⅜c net higher; May closed at 30c; June 29⅞@30⅛c; July 30⅛@30⅝c, closed at 30⅛c. Oats—Spot dull; No. 2 23c; No. 3 delivered at 24c; options were quiet but firmer with the other markets, closing ⅛@¼c net higher; May closed at 23⅛c; July 23⅛@23⅜c, closed at 23⅜c. Lard easy; Western steam $4 22½; May $4 25, nominal; refined lard steady; Continent $4 50; South American $5 00; compound $4 00@4 25. Pork—the market was quoted steady; Butter quiet; Western creamery 12@15c; do. factory 8@11c; Elgins 15c; imitation creamery 10@13; State dairy 11@14c; do. creamery 12@17c. Cheese quiet; State large 9½@10c; small 10½@11½, part skims 4@8c; full skims 2½@3c; Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 10½@11; Western fresh 10@10½c; Southern 10½c. Tallow dull; city ($2 package) 3½c; (country package free) 3½c. Petroleum dull. Rice steady; domestic fair to extra 4½@6c; Japan 4¼@4½c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice 23@28c. Coffee—Spot Rio steady, No. 7 invoice 8c; No. 7 jobbing 8½c; mild steady; Cordova 11½@13½c; sales late yesterday of 1 500 bags Rio No. 7 spot on a basis of 8c. Sugar—raw refined firm.

CHICAGO May 11.—Wheat had a varied experience to-day. The Government crop report pulling one way and bad California crop reports and a large export business tugging in the opposite direction made a decidedly turbulent market of it. In the end July had advanced ⅝c. Corn and oats were remarkably strong, gaining ½@¼c respectively. Provisions were easy but showed no material price changes.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Cash quotations: Flour was firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring 74⅝c; No. 3 spring 71½c; No. 2 red 93⅞@93⅜c. Corn—No. 2, 24⅝@25c. Oats—No. 2 18@18½c; No. 2 white free on board 22@23½c; No. 3 white free on board 20@22½c. Mess pork, per barrel $8 60@8 65. Lard, per 100 lbs $3 97. Short rib sides, loose, $4 55@4 75. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $5 25@5 50. Short clear sides, boxed, $5 00@5 12½. Whiskey $1 19.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—May 73¼, 74⅜, 73⅜, 74⅜c; July 72½, 73⅝, 71⅝, 73⅛; September 68½, 69⅝, 67⅜, 69½c. Corn—May 24, 24⅝, 24, 24⅝c; July 24⅜, 25⅜, 24⅜, 25⅜; September 26, 26⅝, 25⅞, 26⅝. Oats—No. 2 May 17¼, 18, 17¼, 18. July 17⅞, 18½, 17⅞, 18½; September 18¼, 18½, 18¼, 18½c. Mess pork—May closed at $8 60, July $8 52½, 8 62½, 8 52½, 8 62½; September closed at $8 65. Lard—May $3 95, 3 95, 3 92½, 3 95; July $4 00, 4 00, 3 97½, 4 00. September $4 10, 4 10, 4 07½, 4 10. Short ribs—May $4 65, 4 67½, 4 65, 4 67½. July $4 65, 4 67½, 4 65, 4 67½; September $4 70, 4 70, 4 67½, 4 70.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat easy, spot and month 79⅜c bid; July 76@76¼c. Southern by sample 85@88c. Corn firm; spot and month 29⅜@29½c; June 29½@29⅝c; July 29⅜@29⅝c; steamer mixed 26⅜@26⅞c Southern white 33c; do yellow 29½@30c. Oats firm and good inquiry; No. 2 white 26½@27c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—4 P. M.—Cotton—spot quiet and prices lower. American middling fair 4 21 32d; good middling 4 11 32d; American middling 4 7-32d, low middling 4 1-32d; good ordinary 3 29 32d; ordinary 3 23 32d. Sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,400 American. Receipts 2,400 bales, all of which were American. Futures opened easy with a moderate demand, and closed quiet at the decline. American middling: May 4 9 64d seller; May and June 4 8-64d seller; June and July 4 7 64d seller; July and August 4 6-64d seller; August and September 4 2-64@4 3 64d seller; September and October 3 58 64d seller; October and November 3 51 64@3 52-64d seller; November and December 3 59-64d buyer; December and January 3 48 64d seller; January and February 3 48 64d seller; February and March 3 48-64@3 49-64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Pawnee, Chichester, New York. H G Smallbones.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., May 12, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Robert W Dasey, 339 tons, Hunter, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Attivo, 620 tons, Trapani, Jas T Riley & Co.

Best Quality Only

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Flour, Sugar, Molasses,

SALT MEAT, LARD,

Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay, Lime, Cement

Nails, Rivets, Hoop Iron, Snuff, Lye, Soap, Tobacco, Cigars, Cakes, Crackers.

Lowest cash prices.

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L. A. BETHUNE, Editor and Prop'r

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It pays business men to advertise in it. Rates and sample copies furnished upon application.

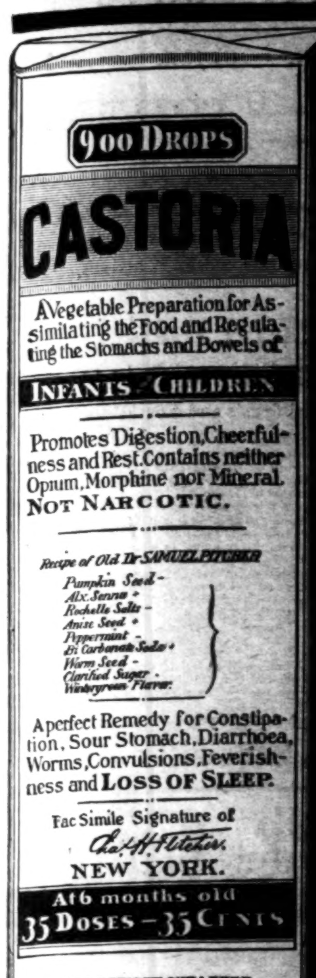
Address

The Sampson Democrat,

feb 16 tf CLINTON, N. C.

The Circus.

AT COWAN'S NEWS DEPOT TO-DAY CAN be found "Harper's Weekly," "Standard," "Puck," "Judge," "Truth" and other Illustrated papers, besides many store papers. A full stock of N. Y. dailies. Either the "Journal" or the "World" for two cents. Reach's Base Ball Guide for 1897 just received. my 9 tf



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THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

OCEAN RIVERS.

The Circulatory System of Streams That Flow Through the Atlantic.

Across the Atlantic ocean from the gulf of Guinea to Cape St. Roque moves a great body of water—the main equatorial current—which can be considered the motive power or mainspring of the whole Atlantic current system, as it obtains its motion directly from the ever exacting push of the trade winds. At Cape St. Roque this broad current splits into two parts, one turning north, the other south. The northern part contracts, increases its speed, and passing up the northern coast of South America as the Guiana current, enters through the Caribbean sea into the gulf of Mexico, where it circles around to the northward; then, colored a deep blue from the fine river silt of the Mississippi, and heated from its long surface exposure under a tropical sun to an average temperature of 80 degrees, it emerges into the Florida channel as the gulf stream.

From here it travels northeast, following the trend of the coast line until, off Cape Hatteras, it splits into three divisions, one of which, the westernmost, keeps on to lose its warmth and life in Baffin's bay. Another impinges on the Hebrides, and is no more recognizable as a current, and the third, the eastern and largest part of the divided stream, makes a wide sweep to the east and south, inclosing the Azores and the dead water called the Sargasso sea, then, as the African current, runs down the coast until, just below the Canary isles, it merges into the lesser equatorial current, which, parallel to the parent stream and separated from it by a narrow band of backwater, travels west and filters through the West Indies, making puzzling combinations with the tides, and finally bearing so heavily on the young gulf stream as to give to it the sharp turn to the northward through the Florida channel.

In the south Atlantic the portion of the main equatorial current split off by Cape St. Roque and directed south, leaves the coast at Cape Frio, and at the latitude of the river Platte assumes a due easterly direction and crosses the ocean as the southern connecting current. At the cape of Good Hope it meets the cold, northeasterly Cape Horn current, and with it passes up the coast of Africa to join the equatorial current at the starting point in the gulf of Guinea, the whole constituting a circulatory system of ocean rivers, of speed value varying from 18 to 90 miles a day.—Morgan Robertson in McClure's.

HE BECAME A NEW MAN.

Jones' Somber Countenance Metamorphosed by a Surgical Operation.

Jones was born with a melancholy face. There was no disputing the fact. When he grew to manhood, in spite of the best endeavor, he remained exceedingly unpopular. Men said of him: "Jones is all right, only he has such a disagreeable face, don't you know. He looks as if he were forever upon the brink of despair." It matters not how seriously he strove to win over some worthy mortal to his side of events, just as soon as the acquaintance ripened into a view of Jones' facial exterior the interest in him ceased. His wife he secured by stealth in the night. Poor soul! No one ever knew what she thought while on her honeymoon trip. At any rate, she never boasted of him aloud.

One afternoon not many years ago some thoughtless but faithful friend in a political convention where they ran short of available candidates for mayor proposed the name of Jones. The immediate consequence of this rash attempt might have been serious but for the presence of mind of the retiring incumbent, who instantly pronounced Jones a highly commendable person who was slightly unpopular and dismissed the meeting.

At last Jones' evil star set behind a horizon of no uncertain hue. His family doctor, who was a great surgeon, but who loved philosophy better than physics—as many another has done—said to him: "My dear fellow, you have carried that caricature long enough. Science offers you a remedy. If you will trust implicitly to me, follow my instructions to the letter, you will become what your heart indicates you really are and were out out to be—a pleasant faced, genial appearing man."

"Good!" ejaculated Jones. "Doctor, I am yours. Do with me what you will. Anything is acceptable. Only be sure you succeed."

With that they went to work. Three weeks Jones continued a recluse. His family gave it forth to the world that he was in the last stages of mortal ailment, as indeed he was. When the incisions and bandages, the pain and anxiety were ended, he secretly sped away to a sylvan retreat, where nature put on the finishing touches. One afternoon a man rang the doorbell of his own house. He was as pleasant visaged a fellow as one might find in a day's march. He was ushered in, and for weeks afterward friends insisted that his wife had traded him off for a handsomer man.

Jones became extremely popular. Everybody patted him on the back and called him a good fellow—all of which was endurable—but when his new features were found to be an invitation to all the world's hoboes and favor seekers who had previously shunned him to pluck out the tail feathers of a good natured fowl because it looked benevolent Jones sometimes wished his family physician at the bottom of the sea. And yet he says it is something to be popular.—San Francisco Town Talk.

A Bit of Truth

cut from everyday experience. *Knives and forks and hot water don't agree.* You can't change the fact, but you can change the water. The secret of keeping handles on, keeping them white, keeping them tight, is the use of warm water and

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ap 24 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 4, 1897.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.00 A M No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a m, Warsaw 10.51 a m, Goldsboro 11.56 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 5.25 P M No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.22 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.42 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.19 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 1.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.00 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 8.20 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 3.05 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 7.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.05 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.18 a m, Weldon 11.33 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 1.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 2.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.00 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4.05 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6 p m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.20 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 9.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9.42 a m, Rowland 10.00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5.38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2.25 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7.48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.06 a m. arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.55 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.55 a m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, Cheraw 10.40 a m. Wadesboro 2.25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m., Hartsville 9.35 p m, Bennettsville 9.36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10.10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6.30 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m, leave Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5.15 p m, Darlington 6.27 p m, arrive Florence 6.55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.37 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m, 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.30 a m, Creston 5.21 a m, arrive Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.55 p m, Creston 5.47 p m, Sumter 6.40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m, Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliot 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 4 tf

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TO

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT March 28, 1897

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 26 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 12 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 23 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 53 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*5 10pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 23am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	5 54am
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 13 p m	6 43am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	6 55am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	7 55am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 05am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 25am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 53am
Arrive Ellenboro	....	12 20pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 44pm

*8 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive *6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave *5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 25pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	6 03pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	7 10pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 50pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe	5 58 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 25pm
Leave Hamlet	8 45 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	9 11 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 30 am	....
Leave Lumberton	10 18 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*8 15am	*11 25pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 11am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50pm	7 30am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50pm	*8 15am
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*9 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50pm	5 20am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

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feb 17 tf

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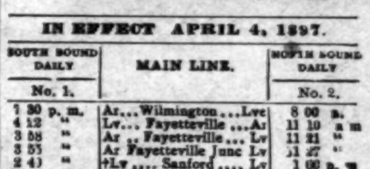

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT APRIL 4, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
1 30 p. m.	Ar....Wilmington....Lv	8 00 a. m
4 12 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	11 10 a m
3 58 "	Ar....Fayetteville....Lv	11 21 "
3 53 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 41 "	†Lv....Sanford....Lv	1 00 p. m
12 43 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	3 25 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 33 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 23 "
10 22 "	Lv....Walnut Cove....Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall....Lv	5 28 "
8 40 "	Lv....Mt Airy....Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 30 p m	Ar....Bennettsville....Lv	8 10 a. m
6 18 "	Lv....Maxton....Ar	9 23 "
5 35 "	Lv....Red Springs....Lv	10 04 "
4 46 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 52 "
4 25 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	11 16

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar....Ramseur....Lv	6 45 a. m
4 20 "	Lv....Climax....Lv	8 35 "
3 35 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

†MEALS.

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
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Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

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Make up a list of your relatives, friends and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office addresses. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks;" it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted in employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

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PECULIAR WELSH WEDDINGS.

The Bridegroom Had to Work For a Bride After Winning Her.

A wedding as it was customarily arranged in Wales some 40 years ago was an interesting affair.

In those days, as soon as the young people had made up their own minds, before they could speak of a wedding the consent of the bride's parents had to be obtained. This arrangement, or rather consent, was called the Gofyn-y-ferch and could by no means be done by letter, a written document being considered very bad taste.

A good deal of formality surrounded the Gofyn-y-ferch, and it was not to be omitted even when the parents were known to be willing. The accepted lover had many anxieties, and among them, the necessity of which will be seen by and by, was the pace of his best horse and the pace and mettle of his friend's horses.

At last the wedding day dawned. The bride was dressed early, but over her finery she wore a long cloak, buttoned all the way down to the ground, while a hood entirely covered her head and face. In the course of the morning the bridegroom sent some of his friends to seek out the bride. Arrived at her father's house, they found the door locked, and before they could be admitted they had to recite some poetry. Sometimes the fair lady's whims and caprices made the delay in unlocking the door very long. When the door was open, the bride was still to be found.

She had taken refuge in some obscure corner of the house, where she was crouching out of sight, completely covered with her long cloak. This game of hide and seek was sometimes so prolonged that when the bride was found it was too late to be married that day, but this did not happen often. When the bride was really found, there was a great mounting of horses. She, in her modest cloak, was seated behind her father, and all the company set off as fast as their steeds could go—all except the bride's mother, who seldom, if ever, attended her daughter's wedding.

Up hill and down dale, over smooth and rough ground, the mountain ponies galloped, and shame on the bridegroom if he and his friends did not reach the church before the bride. Service over, the bridegroom had still to keep guard over his wife, for in one country parish, if not in many, it was the custom for friends of the young man to wait outside the church until the service was over. When the happy couple appeared, the bride was seized and placed behind one of the men, who galloped off with her.

Naturally she was hotly pursued by the bridegroom, who, of course, after an exciting chase, eventually captured her. When at last the wife was secured, she took her seat behind her husband and on his own horse, and the company rode off again to the bride's old home. Arrived at the house, all the party drank the health of bride and bridegroom out of the same pewter.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Lincoln and the Athlete.

Once at a state fair which he was visiting in company with Governor Hoyt of Milwaukee, Lincoln entered a side show tent where a "strong man" was performing — going through the customary circus feats of tossing and catching great iron balls and rolling them on his back and arms apparently with the greatest ease.

It was a new spectacle to Lincoln, who was greatly interested, and watched his every motion with keen attention, ejaculating under his breath at each new achievement: "By George! By George!"

Seeing his interest, Governor Hoyt, when the performance was ended, asked him to come up and be introduced to the athlete. Lincoln at once complied and stood for a moment looking down upon the man, who happened to be very short, in evident astonishment that such a little fellow could be so strong. Then his amazement got the better of him, and he burst out into speech.

"Why," he exclaimed, still gazing downward from his elevation of a foot or so above the man's head; "why, I could lick salt off the top of your hat."—Youth's Companion.

A little sperm oil or gum arabic added to boiled starch will be found to effect a great improvement when starched pieces come to be ironed. A little salt should always be put into the starch.

BRUTALITY OF THE TURK.

A Ghastly Scene That Succeeded a Massacre of Armenians.

A procession of four or five scavenger carts met us. The first one passed without notice. Over the second a piece of matting was thrown, and from under the matting protruded the hands and feet of dead men. The third had no covering over its ghastly load of four or five bodies, thrown in doubled and twisted as they chanced to fall. The uppermost body was a horrible spectacle, with only a broken mixture of skin, hair and blood in the place where the skull had been. In those carts were more than a score of bodies of Armenians of the poorer class, who had been killed, not with weapons, but by beating with clubs. The Turkish bludgeon men had been at work on the streets, and the municipality had placed its carts at their disposal to remove the evidences of their crime.

The victims had been battered to pieces merely because they belonged to a hated race. The contempt for their fate shown by the government officials in thus indecently piling their corpses like offal in the scavenger carts and in parading the evidence of its heartlessness before the eyes of club bearers who were waiting opportunity for similar achievements swept away every trace of sympathy for the Turks wronged by the anarchical proceedings of the Armenians at the bank.

From the bridge another horrible sight could be seen. Men were at work gathering dead bodies of Armenians out of the water. Almost immediately upon the outbreak at the bank the Kurdish porters employed at the custom house on the Stamboul side of the harbor, more than a mile from the scene of disturbance, had killed all whom they could catch of their Armenian associates and had thrown them into the sea. The police were now having the bodies dragged from the water in order to be taken away by the carts, and some of the wretches were still alive.—"A Bystander's Notes of a Massacre," by Yvan Troshine, in Scribner's.

The Mud Diet of Londoners.

There is nothing like dealing with large figures, and no doubt the statement by a scientific person that Londoners drink in the course of a year 1,000 tons of mud will appear to many to disclose a terrible and most dangerous state of things. Nothing could be further from the truth. A thousand tons of mud would mean perhaps about half a pound of mud to each person. It will be certainly not too much to assume that each half pound of mud does not contain more than two ounces of solid matter, probably much less.

Now, it is certain that in the course of three or four windy days in March each person in the air all day will draw in fully an ounce of dust, as much as he will swallow in water during six months. A railway traveler who takes a few hours' journey in dry weather has but to look at the state of his coat and of the carriage seat to form an idea of the amount of dust that must have entered his mouth, the most of which on touching the palate and tongue is converted into mud and swallowed. Thus, then, it will be seen at once how infinitesimally small and how absolutely innocuous is the daily portion of this 1,000 tons of mud swallowed by Londoners and how little cause there is for alarm in the array of figures piled up by the scientific investigator, who may frighten weak minded people, but they do not in the slightest degree affect the ordinary man or excite in him any feeling whatever, save indifference.—London Standard.

Woman Presidential Elector.

One of the three presidential electors nominated by the recent Wyoming Republican state convention is Mrs. Sarah Malloy of Laramie county. Mrs. Malloy, who has accepted the nomination, is the wife of Larry Malloy, superintendent of the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific railroad. She was born near Columbus, O., and has lived in Wyoming since 1870. She has always been a Republican, and votes in opposition to her husband, who is a Democrat. Mrs. Malloy has served as a delegate at county conventions and is well informed upon the current political questions of the day. To a reporter she said she did not seek political honors, and would not accept the present one against the wishes of her husband or if its duties interfered with those of her home or family. It is, however, she thinks, the duty of women in states where suffrage has been granted them to perform such duties as may be assigned them when they do not conflict with the higher duties of the family and home. Mrs. Malloy has four children, the oldest 18 years of age.—Denver Republican.

Mrs. Sage as a Speaker.

Mrs. Russell Sage is almost as prominent in feminine clubdom as her husband is in Wall street. She has become so used to addressing her sisters in various organizations on different subjects that her fame as a speaker has spread abroad.

In a recent speech Mrs. Sage paid a tribute to Emma Willard as a teacher. "Her visit to a class," said Mrs. Sage, "was an inspiration and a benediction. Her presence was queenly, made attractive through mingled dignity and courtesy. Her dress, in harmony with her character and the occasion, was appropriate, often elegant, always picturesque. No woman ever impressed me so deeply. She was never unmindful of the gracious courtesies of life, the 'lesser morals,' as some one terms them, which she so beautifully illustrated in her daily life."

Too Well Recommended.

Furniture Dealer—This table is easily worth the extra $20. A hundred years from now it will be as good as it is today.

Customer (choosing the cheaper)—In that case I'll leave it for my great-grandchildren. — New York Times.

Pretty matchsafes may be made of two wineglasses hung in brass rings, crocheted over with silk floss, and suspended with baby ribbons to the hanging lamp.

Most of the canal barges in the south of England are worked by women.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind." †

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OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses.

Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

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POZZONI'S Complexion POWDER

REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless; and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

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you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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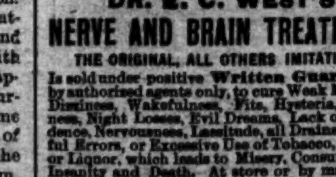
Manhood Restored.



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THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS.

Is sold under positive Written Guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, $1 a box; six for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money.

Red Label Special Extra Strength. For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Sterility or Barrenness. $1 a box; six for $5, with written guarantee to cure in 30 days. At stores or by mail.

R. R. BELLAMY,
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Bowden Lithia water

CONTAINS MORE LITHIA

Than Any Other Natural Mineral Water in the World.

The Only Known Solvent

of Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys.

Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, ex-President Georgia State Medical Association, says: "Have used Bowden Lithia Water extensively in bladder and kidney troubles, and the results have been most gratifying."

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From Lithia Springs, Ga. Popular Prices.

BOWDEN LITHIA WATER is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Insomnia, Gout and Nervous Dyspepsia. Postal Card brings illustrated pamphlet.

Our Sparkling Table Water Has no Equal. For Sale in Any Quantity By

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High Grade Fertilizers.

TO INSURE A GOOD CROP OF TOBACCO, COTTON, TRUCK OR SMALL GRAIN, USE ONLY

RELIABLE, HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS,

MANUFACTURED BY

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Manufacturers of Fertilizers in the South.

Increased Sales for 1896 Fifty Per Cent.

No expense spared in the Manufacture of Goods. Nothing but First-Class Materials Used

For further information see the bulletins for years past. We lead, others follow.

Correspondence invited. jan 17 tf

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Water Coolers,
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Ice Cream Freezers,
Garden Hoes,
Ice Shaves and Picks,
Fishing Tackle.

ALSO

A Full Assortment of Hardware.

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Combination Bicycle FOR SALE!

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at STAR OFFICE.

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DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
G. B. Sellers, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.
E. F. McRae, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share. Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

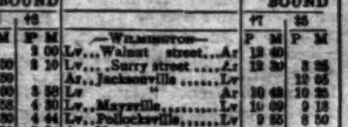
J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

je 1m

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Loans negotiated on real estate. ...ap 6 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *5	NORTH BOUND †6	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND ‡5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	2 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	2 10	Lv...Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 35
9 50		Ar..Jacksonville.......Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 48	10 25
11 55	4 30	Lv..Maysville..........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 50	4 44	Lv..Pollocksville......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 20	5 20	Ar..Newbern...........Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains

Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

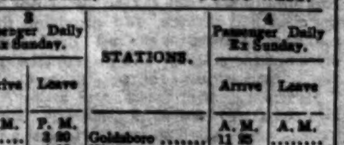
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. my 23 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston...........	10 32	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 36
6 37	6 43	Morehead City...	8 03	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

BIG G

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

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Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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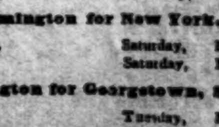
New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

PAWNEE,	Saturday,	May 8
CROATAN,	Saturday,	May 15

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	May 8
PAWNEE,	Saturday,	May 15

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

PAWNEE,	Tuesday,	May 11
CROATAN,	Tuesday,	May 18

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12

CROP CONDITIONS.

Corn Planting Pushed Rapidly—Wheat Seeding Practically Completed—Cotton Has Not Made Favorable Progress.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Weather Bureau in its report of crop conditions for the week ending May 10th says: In the States of the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys the week ending May 10th has been the best of the season and exceptionally favorable for farming operations and growth of crops. In the Southern States the conditions have been less favorable, being too cool, and in some sections too dry.

Under the favorable weather conditions prevailing in the principal corn States, corn planting has been pushed rapidly during the week. In the Southern States corn has very generally suffered from the ravages of insects and from low temperature and in some sections needs rain. Winter wheat continues promising in the middle Atlantic States and in Kentucky and Tennessee, reports from the two last named States being exceptionally favorable. Spring wheat seeding is practically completed, Minnesota and North Dakota having about finished during the week. Over the central and southern portions of the spring wheat region the early sown has a good start and is growing well.

Cotton has not made favorable progress over the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt, the weather being too cool, complaints of injury by insects being quite general, while rain is needed in some sections.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The Freight Differential Case Before the United States Commission—Hearing Adjourned to May 20th.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission of the freight differential case, in which the New York Produce Exchange charges that the existing differential freight rates on grain, flour and provisions from the West are disadvantageous to New York and unduly favor Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Newport News, was resumed this morning. Several witnesses testified.

Messrs. Pettitt and Fisher, the attorneys respectively for Philadelphia and Baltimore, announced that they had practically closed and would present no other witnesses.

Mr. Kernan, attorney for the New York Produce Exchange, stated that he would require some little time to look over the statistical documents which had been submitted before he can make intelligent reply to them if any were found necessary, and he suggested adjournment until June 10th.

Chairman Morrison stated that the commission would be engaged in another matter at that time. Then after the members of the commission had held a brief consultation, Chairman Morrison announced adjournment until May 20th, at Washington, D. C., where the commission will take such further testimony as may be offered and hear argument of counsel.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS.

The Eleventh Supreme Council of America in Session at Mobile, Alabama—Many Dignitaries of the Church Present.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MOBILE, May 11.—The eleventh Supreme Council, Catholic Knights of America, opened here to-day with a large attendance. A parade of the local branches and visiting Knights took place at 9 a. m., the route leading to the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, where Pontifical high mass was celebrated in the presence of Archbishop Gross, of Portland, Oregon, Supreme Spiritual Director of the Order, and Bishop Domereaux. The sermon was preached by Rev. John Daly, of Pensacola, Fla. The choir was the largest ever gathered together here.

After mass the convention assembled in McGill Institute and addresses were made by Hon. George J. Sullivan, of the Mobile local Knights; Gov. Jos. F. Johnston, for the State of Alabama; Mayor J. C. Bush, for the city of Mobile, and President Edward Feeney, for the Catholic Knights of America. The convention then took a recess until 3 p. m.

The afternoon session was devoted to the receiving of reports, all of which were referred to committees. The day's session closed with an address by Archbishop Gross on "How to be a true Catholic."

WESTERN RAILROADS

Disposed to Move Slowly in Matter of Proposed Agreement on Freight Matters.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The executive committees of the Western roads have not succeeded in getting their proposed agreement on freight matters into working order and the chances are that it will be some time before they have it in full operation. They are rather disposed to move slowly in the matter for the reason that there are several measures authorizing pooling that may be passed through Congress at some time during the present session and they might, if the pooling measures become laws, be compelled to frame new agreements to meet the changed condition of affairs. The chances are that the Western roads will for the present confine themselves to getting matters into shape where they will be able to control the rate situation, and will not attempt to form a regular agreement which they might become compelled to modify later on. No decisive action is expected for some time.

CHARLOTTE'S EXPOSITION

Opened Yesterday Under Favorable Auspices—Many Handsome Exhibits—The Addresses, Etc.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 11.—The Woman's Exposition of the Carolinas, instituted by the women of Mecklenburg county, was opened here to-night. Mrs. Sallie Southall Cotten, of Faulklands, N. C., made the opening address on "Women, their aims and purposes." She was one of the speakers at the Mothers' Congress in Washington. Miss Sallie Whisnant delivered the address of welcome and Mrs. Minnie Hebbke Kellogg, general manager, pressed the button that set the machinery to going. The exposition has an excellent art display, among the contributors being William M. Chase, J. G. Brown, Robert F. Blodgood, J. H. Dolph, F. H. Church, Rhoda Nichols, J. S. Guy, E. Daingerfield, Walter B. Priestman, Maria Brooks and E. Percy Marion. Hovendon's "Breaking of Home Ties," is contributed by Prof. F. L. Harrison, of Philadelphia. It is insured for $50,000.

The two Washington City art clubs make exhibits. Wannamaker, of Philadelphia, sends a famous Franco-German war picture. There are fine machinery, mineral and other displays.

THE CUBAN QUESTION

OCCUPIED THE ATTENTION OF THE SENATE.

Morrill Spoke in Opposition—Foraker of the Policy of the Administration—Debate in the House on Proposition to Secure a Naval Station in the Hawaiian Islands.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Cuban question occupied the entire attention of the Senate to-day, the debate taking a wide range and at times becoming spirited when comparisons were made between the attitude of the former administration and the present one on the subject of Cuba. The debate went over until to-morrow. During the day Senator Kyle (Populist), rising to a question of privilege, disclaimed having sought committee places from Republican Senators.

The Morgan Cuban resolution was taken up as soon as the routine business was out of the way and Mr. Morrill of Vermont, Republican, spoke in opposition. The Senator said the purpose of all the Cuban resolutions, including that of Mr. Morgan, was to wrest the jurisdiction hitherto held and exercised only by the Executive branch of the Government, in recognizing the belligerent rights or the independence of nations and thus to exercise the power of Congress in regard to Cuba. Mr. Morrill declared that Congress has no such power and that its exercise would be contrary to all precedents.

Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, spoke briefly on the desirability of careful inquiry by the Foreign Relations Committee. There was no purpose, he said, to trifle with the resolution and he urged Mr. Morgan to allow it to be referred.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska, Populist, asked what more could be learned.

Mr. Foraker responded that a question existed as to the facts. Mr. Foraker said he had read some of the evidence in the possession of the State Department and he felt that it should be examined carefully before action was taken.

Speaking of the policy of the administration, he said: "So far as the administration is concerned, it is not undertaking to shirk its duty as to Cuba. On the contrary, the administration has its policy in regard to that question and in due time it will take action in correspondence with that policy."

"May I be permitted to ask," inquired Mr. Allen, "what is the policy of the administration in respect to Cuba?"

"The policy of the administration," said Mr. Foraker, "as I understand it, is to ascertain at once, beyond peradventure, what are the exact conditions existing in Cuba. It has taken steps in that direction. It has sent its duly authorized agent there to make the inquiry. It will be but a short time until a report is made to the administration; a report by the administration's own representative; a report on which the administration will feel warranted in taking action."

Mr. Mills of Texas, Democrat, said it was rather a late day to stop and inquire whether war exists in Cuba. The State Department was not the only source of information. We know just as well that war exists in Cuba as that war exists in Greece, or that an overflow has occurred on the Mississippi river. Moreover, the Senate was precluded from questioning the facts, as it had already passed a concurrent resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, stated that there was late information in the possession of the State Department which was most important and should be given to Congress and the country before the passage of these resolutions. Under the last administration, he said, the Senate had been kept in the dark as to Cuba, but he did not believe there was any disposition on the part of the present administration to withhold any information from Congress or the country. He believed the information now at hand would strengthen the resolution, as it would then have behind it the support of our consuls and officials.

The Cuban resolution was laid aside to permit the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill to be considered. The report was concurred in and the items of disagreement sent back to conference.

At 3 30 the Senate went into executive session and at 4 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The consideration of the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was finished by the House to-day and the bill sent to a conference. President Cleveland's forest reservation order was the subject of much debate and the House voted not to concur in the Senate amendment but to annul the order, with the understanding that the conferees should arrange an amendment which would have the same effect.

The most interesting debate was on the appropriation of $50,000 to improve Pearl harbor in the Hawaiian islands, which was rejected by a vote of 85 to 58. Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, past and prospective chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, earnestly urged the importance of taking steps to confirm the title of this Government to a harbor in view of the Senate's proposal to abrogate the Hawaiian treaty. He spoke of the advantages of this port as a naval station. "We have tried for thirty years," he said, "to secure naval stations in many parts of the world and not one have we to-day. The navy of Great Britain, which is so powerful can be placed in any part of the globe and be within reach of supplies as well as facilities for repairs. Our nation, in case of war, would be helpless as soon as its coal ran out. In the Pacific ocean the great powers of the world — England, France, Germany, Spain—all possess one, two, ten, twenty spots from which to fit out ships that would devastate our coast. Now, if that treaty fails—if it is abrogated—Great Britain will instantly press for new relations with Hawaii. Instantly Japan will be pressing, and fiercely pressing. In the telegrams of this morning I read that the cruiser Ninevah has already arrived at Hawaii to press threatening claims upon that feeble Government."

Mr. Hitt was supported by Messrs Cummings, of New York; Henry, of Connecticut; Parker, of New Jersey, and Simpson, of Kansas; and opposed by Messrs. Cannon, of Illinois; Sayers, of Texas; Hilborn, of California, and Walker, of Massachusetts.

The House decided to concur in the amendment, which gives the President power to appoint twelve mineral land commissioners, thus taking them out of the classified service, and provision for four new commissioners and four deputy marshals for Alaska, and for continuing the investigation of the seal fisheries.

Messrs. Cannon, Sayers and Stone (of Pennsylvania) were appointed conferees, and at 5.30 the House adjourned until Thursday.

In Roanoke county Va., Mondad, John Ricks, a mad-man, threatened to kill a young lady. The screams of the woman attracted J. H. Mills and Thomas Johnson and upon their approach Ricks ran off. Mills and Johnson pursued and in a terrific fight that followed, Mills shot the maniac in the stomach, inflicting a mortal wound.

IF YOU WISH to purify your blood you should take a medicine which cures blood diseases. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take and easy to operate. Cures indigestion, biliousness, etc. 25 cents.

PROPOSALS FOR PEACE

BROUGHT TO A DEFINITE CONCLUSION BY THE POWERS.

Their Representatives Invested with Authority to Treat with Turkey—Relief Felt at Athens at Prospect of an Immediate End to the Calamitous War—Greek Troops Leaving Crete.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ATHENS, May 11.—The diplomatic negotiations which have been proceeding all the morning have been brought to a definite conclusion. Greece has formally adhered to the preliminaries of peace as agreed upon between the Powers, and the heads of the different legations have received positive assurances, investing them with authority to treat with Turkey. M. Skouloudis consulted all day long yesterday with the Premier, M. Ralli, and the King. All the officials of the foreign office were up all night in anticipation of the action of the German minister, who early this morning sent his secretary to inform the Greek foreign office that he had received instructions to join in the representations of the Powers and to proffer mediation.

As soon as the reply of Greece to the note of the Powers was handed to the representatives of the Powers, the latter telegraphed the Greek decision to the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople with the request that they obtain an armistice with the view of arranging for permanent peace.

There is a sense of relief in Athens to-day at the prospect of an immediate end to the calamitous war. There is no excitement and no popular demonstration is anticipated. The Government has notified the Greek army of the mediation of the Powers.

ATHENS, May 11—Crown Prince Constantine yesterday issued the following address to the troops at Domokos:

"SOLDIERS: The Greek army retires to Domokos because our positions at Pharsalos were not strong enough against an enemy greatly superior in numbers. But the positions you occupy here are so strong that our army may be considered invincible. I am confident that you will be able not only to repulse with success every attack of the enemy, but that you will shortly be able to take the offensive and compel him to abandon Greek territory.

"Remember you defend the sacred soil of the fatherland and the honor of the king and nation. The enemy must not be allowed to make a further step into Greece; I know you have suffered and are still suffering many privations after having been obliged to fight so many days; but we must endure these privations patiently, confident that we are doing our duty to our fatherland."

The Greek commissariat has collapsed. The only rations now received by the soldiers are bread and cheese. Not even coffee is procurable.

The Greek western squadron has bombarded the village of Sykis, on the coast of Epirus between Nicopolis and Elia, where the Turkish provision depots are located.

CANEA, May 11.—The Greek troops are leaving Crete on board three Greek steamers.

LONDON, May 11, 9 p. m.—Up to the present there is no sign of a revolution or of a definite anti-dynastic movement at Athens. The people appear to be relieved at the prospect of mediation and will be only too glad to see peace restored.

The Powers are using their influence to persuade Turkey to close hostilities, though there are some doubts as to whether they will succeed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Chairman Dingley's Statement as to the Probable Additional Revenue that Would be Yielded the First Year.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The first statement which chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, whose name is borne by the new Tariff bill, has consented to make regarding the bill since it was amended by the Senate Finance Committee, was made by him to-day to the Associated Press. Mr. Dingley was requested to give some statement as to the probable additional revenue that would be yielded the first year by the Senate Tariff bill, as well as by the House bill, and he spoke as follows:

"It must be borne in mind that there is no Senate bill as yet. What is improperly spoken of as the Senate bill is the House bill reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee with certain amendments recommended. What the Senate bill will be when that body shall have made it, no one can as yet say.

"While the amendments to the House bill recommended by the Finance Committee (about 700) appear to be multitudinous, yet about 200 of them are mainly verbal. There are, however, many amendments which are important not only on account of revenue but on other grounds. I will not at this time speak of these proposed amendments except as they affect revenue.

"The effect of these amendments as a whole—outside of the amendment imposing a duty on tea for two years and a half, and the amendment increasing the internal revenue tax on beer 44 cents per barrel for the same period and the increase proposed on tobacco and cigarettes—is to produce less revenue than would be yielded by the House bill. The proposed duty on hides and a few other amendments would increase the revenue somewhat.

"Of course, the estimate of an increased revenue from sugar, through an abrogation of the treaty with Hawaii, has nothing to do with the tariff legislation, for this could be done as well by accepting the House sugar schedule as the sugar schedule proposed. The Ways and Means Committee did not even consider the question of abrogating this treaty, because they took it for granted that if it was considered desirable to abrogate this or any other treaty, it would be done in the straightforward manner provided by the treaty itself.

"The fact that the Senate Finance Committee recommends an ad valorem duty on sugar apparently a little higher than the specific duty of the House bill, does not insure a larger revenue, as past experience with ad valorem duties has shown. In our judgment the revenue from sugar under the House sugar schedule (setting aside the question of abrogating the Hawaiian treaty) would be larger than under the Senate amendments.

"The proposed temporary duty on tea would increase the revenue, although not so much the first year as estimated, because of the large stock on hand and the short stocks that would be maintained with the knowledge that tea would soon go back to the free list, and the proposed increase of internal revenue taxes would also increase the revenue to the extent estimated. But the other proposed amendments would, as a whole, diminish rather than increase the revenue."

Yale won the game of base ball player yesterday with the University of Virginia at New Haven, Connecticut, Score, 5 to 4.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

STEAMER LEONA OF THE MALLORY LINE BURNED AT SEA.

The Remainder of the Passengers and Crew Rescued by the Steamship City of Augusta and Landed at Savannah.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 11.—The steamship City of Augusta, of the Ocean Steamship Company, which went to the rescue of the passengers aboard the Leona, of the Mallory Line, off the Delaware Capes, arrived in port this afternoon.

Captain H. C. Daggett gives a thrilling account of the incident at sea which resulted in the burning alive of sixteen persons and came near proving the total destruction of the Leona and her passengers and crew. He says it was about 4 o'clock Sunday morning when he was awakened by Second Mate A. A. Daggett, who asked him to come to the pilot house and take a look at a ship which he had sighted and which was acting strangely.

"Something is wrong," said the mate, "but I cannot make out what is the trouble."

Capt. Daggett took a view of the ship and declared at once that it was in flames and ordered the City of Augusta to put about in order to approach the doomed vessel. He hailed the captain of the Leona and told him he had come to render any service he might be commanded to do.

"For God's sake take my passengers, quick!" shouted the captain of the stricken ship, and a boat with first mate Frank Bogart and second mate Daggett was sent to bring the passengers from the Leona to the City of Augusta.

Captain Daggett says that too much praise cannot be given the officers of the doomed vessel for the heroic struggle to extinguish the flames. He says the bow of the ship was red-hot and the paint was falling in huge flakes from her sides.

The City of Augusta was delayed six hours, remaining at the side of the burning vessel until 11 o'clock Sunday. Captain Daggett was given congratulatory testimonials by the passengers of the ship before arriving in Savannah.

The Leona left New York Saturday at 3 p. m., bound for Galveston, with eleven saloon passengers and about twenty steerage passengers. She carried a general cargo of merchandise. Capt. Wilder was in command.

The cargo in the forward hold of the Leona may have caught fire before she left her pier in the East river. If so, the fire smouldered for twelve hours under the closed hatches, but at 3 o'clock Sunday morning the fire burst forth so suddenly that the whole steamer seemed doomed.

She was then off the South New Jersey coast, within thirty miles of Cape Henlopen. The fire was directly under the second cabin, where twenty-one passengers were asleep. The cabin was in the forward part of the ship below the main deck.

It took seven hours to finally subdue the flames in the ship's hold so she could proceed back to her wharf in New York, where she arrived late Monday night.

CUBAN AFFAIRS

The State Department's Translation of Letters from Gen. Gomez Sent to the Senate.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The President to-day sent to the Senate a report by the Secretary of State containing the State Department's translation of the letters written by Gen. Gomez, of the Cuban army, to President Cleveland in February last and to President McKinley in March, appealing for the sympathy and support of this country. The letters are the same which were published six weeks or two months ago, differing only on account of the fact that the translations were evidently made by different persons. In the same communication the Secretary takes up the report that the Cuban authorities have refused to permit the Consul of the United States at Sagua La Grande to communicate with Consul General Lee at Havana by means of cipher dispatches. He says the consul did receive such prohibition from the Mayor of Sagua La Grande, but that the Mayor was promptly reprimanded, upon a protest by Gen. Lee, by the Governor-General. A copy of this letter is transmitted. He says the mayor misinterpreted his instructions not to allow personal cipher dispatches to be sent without seeing the code used, but that in order to avoid a repetition of such acts he has ordered that "the mayor be severely reprimanded, and that the governors and mayors be hereafter instructed not to obstruct official telegrams addressed to United States commercial agents or consuls in this island and their superiors or inferiors."

The Secretary says this terminated the incident and that since this occurrence neither the department or the United States consuls in Cuba have experienced any difficulty in the matter of telegraphing correspondence.

RYAN BRINGS SUIT.

The Outcome of His Efforts to Buy Controlling Interest in the Seaboard Air Line.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, brought suit in the U. S. Courts to-day against Louis McLane, Leigh R. Watts and others, for specific performance of a contract to deliver to him 153 shares of the common-stock of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company. This proceeding is the outcome of Mr. Ryan's recent effort to buy a controlling interest in the Seaboard Air Line, for the purpose of ousting the Hoffman interest, which now has the management. Mr. Ryan claims that the defendants agreed to deliver their stock to him and then broke their contract.

WARM WIRELETS

The ballot for Florida's United Senator yesterday was: Stockton 36, Chipley 37, Raney 13, Hocker 4, scattering 3; total vote 95.

The steamer Maggie, and a wharf at Conway, Horry county S. C., were burned last Saturday. The loss is $18,000. No insurance.

At a meeting of Danville, Va., tobacco manufacturers, it was decided to oppose any increase in the internal revenue tax on manufactured tobacco.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of ex-Congressman Henry P. Cheatham, colored, of North Carolina, to be Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

The State Department at Washington has received a dispatch from Consul Little, at Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, stating that the revolution has come to an end.

Exports of general merchandise from New York for the week ending yesterday were valued at $8 585,475 against $5,995,207 last week and $6,256,079 the corresponding week last year.

The biennial session of the grand division of the Order of Railway Conductors is in session at Los Angeles, Cal. Nearly every State in the Union sent delegates. The meetings are secret.

The North Carolina Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met in Charlotte yesteday, Grand Master Dortch presiding. There are 225 members present from the various lodges in the State. The appointment of committees was the only business transacted.

ATHLETICS AND CHARACTER.

No Proof That Outdoor Sports Make a Nation of Heroes.

One would like to know, if it were possible to find out, what the precise effect of their devotion to gymnastics was upon the Hellenic people. It may be reasonably doubted whether it enlarged their mental powers, for all Greece shared in this passion, and the triumphs of Greek thought and art are almost confined to Attica. One does not even owe intellectual gratitude to Spartans or Bœotians. It did not make them exceptionally heroic, for the Macedonians, who conquered them and the world, were not specially devoted to sport and were, we fancy, till the time of Philip at all events, excluded from the contests at Olympia. It did not save the nation, for Greece was utterly subdued by the Romans, who gained their physical prowess in another way, and it did not keep them alive, for although the Greek may fairly be held to have survived the Roman, whom he indeed in a way absorbed, the Jew, who abhorred and still abhors gymnastic training, survived both Roman and Greek.

Except an extraordinary feeling for form we cannot trace any result from the games upon the Greek character, and it is doubtful whether this was universal or confined to a few rich citizens in Greece generally and the 40,000 slaveholders of Attica, who for most purposes are to modern Europeans "the Greeks."

That question of the influence of these games on character has some importance for the modern world, for the passion for competitive athletics has caught hold of it, and everywhere, especially in England, France, the United States and the great colonies, they begin to play a more important part in life. Fifty thousand Englishmen go at a time to see a football match, cricketers are watched as carefully as statesmen, and an international running match excites almost the interest of a battle. The papers are everywhere crammed with the reports of athletics, and a man who can make a "record" is as much honored among the younger generation as ever he was in Greece.

It is probable as prosperity increases and the workers gain more leisure that the passion will develop further, and we shall be curious to see what influence it has upon the national sentiment. It need not be a bad one, for we suspect that a certain barbaricism — we want that word greatly as distinguished from barbarism—is essential to the vitality and fighting prowess of any race that dwells in cities, but we can see no reason for believing that it will be specially good. One can hardly affirm that the games preserved the manliness of the Greeks, and they certainly did not preserve them from incessant, internal war.

International athletics, we see in newspapers, are to furnish "new bonds to bind together the nations," but if they are only bound as the Greek states were the advantage will not be conspicuous. The probability is that Olympic games, ancient and modern, had and will have the effect of games merely—that is, of distractions, innocent or otherwise according to circumstances, from the peremptory work of the world. They are not worse than other amusements, and being enjoyed in the open air and under thousands of eyes they are probably better than some of them. Rather a population of football players than a population devoted, like the Chinese, to cards or, like the Bengalese, to gossip. But that is about as much as it is as yet justifiable to say.—London Spectator.

Age of Boat Crews.

Omitting the cockswains, we find that at the time of death the eight Cambridge men reached the average age of 69 years 26 days and the eight Oxford men 69 years 258 days, the average of the 16 being, therefore, 69 years 129½ days. The average age of the Cambridge men on the day of the race—June 10, 1829—was 21 years 333 days, that of the Oxford men being 21 years 42 days.

The Cambridge men lived on an average 47 years 58 days after the race, the Oxford men 48 years 216 days. The Cambridge cockswain died at the age of 43 years 318 days, he of Oxford (the late Dean Fremantle) at the age of 87 years 190 days. The average age of the Cambridge men on the day of the race is increased, and their average length of life after the race is diminished by reason of one of the crew having been of the unusual age of nearly 28 years.—Notes and Queries.

Strawberry Whipped Cream.

Rub 2¼ pounds of strawberries through a sieve and add half a pound of powdered sugar and a quart of whipped cream. Place a layer of macaroons or any small sweet biscuit in a dish. Add a layer of the strawberry whip, then another layer of biscuit and continue alternately until the cream is used up. Set aside in a very cold place or on ice and serve in the dish in which it is prepared.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Licking Postage Stamps.

Licking postage stamps is a very common practice and one that but few people would associate with danger of disease of any sort. Of course illness traceable to this cause is rare, but that it does sometimes occur no one can doubt. But, aside from the disease germ theory of abstaining from this practice, it certainly is not a cleanly habit, nor is it a necessary action. It is a good deal easier and safer to lick the envelope or, what is better, moisten the corner of it with the finger tips and water and then apply the stamp. A wet handkerchief will dampen the envelope sufficiently to make the stamp adhere. While great care is taken in the preparation of the mucilage that is put upon postage stamps, it is impossible to insure the perfect health of the persons who handle them. An employee with an inoculable disease might spread his ill condition through a whole country. It may not be necessary to warn every one, but those who have never had their attention called to the subject will not fail, upon a moment's reflection, to see the folly of licking postage stamps.—New York Ledger.

Applied Parental Wisdom.

Willie had swallowed a penny and his mother was in a state of much alarm.

"Helen," she called to her sister in the next room, "send for a doctor. Willie has swallowed a penny."

The terrified and frightened boy looked up imploringly. "No, mamma," he interposed, "send for the minister."

"The minister!" asked the mother incredulously. "Send for the minister!"

"Yes; because papa says our minister can get money out of anybody."—Boston Budget.

WATERLOO.

Grouchy Was Solely to Blame For the Downfall of Napoleon.

Napoleon would have won the battle of Waterloo had Grouchy prevented the junction of the Prussians with the English army, because he would not have had to fight two battles at once. Few persons realize that the so called battle of Waterloo was in reality a double battle, somewhat like Jena and Auerstadt. Napoleon fought one battle at Waterloo against the English. On the arrival of the Prussians he was forced to go in person toward Planchenoit and there fight another battle against the Prussian army, leaving to Ney the conduct of the troops at Waterloo. It is a well known maxim in war that a very great or decisive victory cannot be gained unless one commander makes a serious blunder of which the other takes immediate advantage. It is very evident that the fact of the emperor having to fight two battles at once instead of concentrating his attention on one alone enormously increased the possibility of a mistake. Moreover, Napoleon did not have the able lieutenants of his former campaigns. Desaix, Kleber, Lannes and Bessieres were dead, Massena and Macdonald had taken the oath of allegiance to the Bourbons and Murat had split with the emperor. Napoleon's personal attention was therefore imperative. To Grouchy alone all blame must be attributed, for had he prevented the union of the Prussians with the English the emperor would have had to fight only one battle at a time and could have given his entire personal attention to that one battle.

In the second place, Napoleon would not have been forced to fight with 71,947 men against two armies numbering about 125,000 — nearly two to one against him. He would have had 71,947 good soldiers pitted against a raw, undisciplined army of 67,661 men under the Duke of Wellington, which was not only inferior in mere numbers, but far inferior in morale and experience. The chances would have been greatly in favor of the French. Then, too, the French army was commanded by the acknowledged master of modern warfare, whose brilliant successes at Rivoli, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Wagram, the Borodino and Dresden had dazzled the whole world. Until then Napoleon had never been defeated in any great decisive battle except Leipsic, and the French were strong in their confidence of the emperor's success. Two of the best writers on the Waterloo campaign—Shaw-Kennedy and Siborne, both Englishmen—concur in saying that had Grouchy kept the Prussians away the English army would have been badly beaten. This view is also held by the ablest writer of all, Mr. Ropes.—United Service Review.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found, Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Ladies drop me a Postal to 908 Princess street. I will come to your residence and see if your Sewing Machine needs any repairs; 19 years experience. J. B. Farrar. my 11 3m

For sale fine Jersey Cow with young calf. Can be seen at 218 Red Cross street. Call on L. Tate Bowden, No. 6 Princess street. my 8 2t

Brown Dress Linens, New Rugs, Table Linens, Wool Dress Goods, on sale at 18 Market street this week. J. J. Shepard, Proprietor. tf

N. Siegert, Merchant Tailor, 128½ Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Seasonable Suits made to order for $18 00 and up. The best work and fit is what I give my customers. When in need of anything in my line give me a call. my 4 1m

Fruit and Vegetables—We will handle all kinds of Vegetables and Fruit in season during the Convention. Please send in your orders evenings before, so there will be no delay in receiving them. W. J. Kirkham & Co. my 2 tf

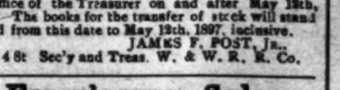
Now is the time for "Ice Cream." Visit Andrew Mavronichol's Ice Cream Parlor No. 705 North Fourth street, and get the best Cream at the lowest prices. Bell Phone 346. ap 17 tf

Your Country Produce send it to me. Seven years experience. Beef Cattle, Mutton, and Milch Cows a specialty. M. C. Benson, No. 5 South Water street. ap 10 tf

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. mar 13 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. e21

Office of the Treasurer, Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co.



WILMINGTON, N. C., May 3rd, 1897.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co. have declared a dividend of three and one half per cent. on the capital stock of that Company, payable to all holders of record of this date. Dividend payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after May 12th, 1897. The books for the transfer of stock will stand closed from this date to May 12th, 1897, inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
my 4 8t Sec'y and Treas. W. & W. R. R. Co.

Foreclosure Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the cause of Frank H. Blodgett, who sues in behalf of himself and all other creditors against the Union Construction Company, the undersigned receiver will expose for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Southport, N. C., on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1897, at 12 M., the following described property: All the right, title and interest of the Union Construction Company in and to the franchise, roadbed, rights of way, acqueducts, culverts, bridges and other appurtenances of the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company, as the same is now surveyed, profiled, graded and constructed, from the point where the same connects with the W., C. & A. Railway near Meares' Bluff, Brunswick county, to the city of Southport; and also all the interest of said Construction Company in and to 450 coupon bonds of the sum of $1,000 each, secured by deed of trust made by the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, said deed being duly registered in said Brunswick county.

apr 13 30t J. T. ADAMS, Receiver.

Big Reduction

—IN—

Toilet SOAPS

THIS WEEK.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sts.
ap 30 tf

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK,

No. 29 North Front St.

PROSPERITY.

We have received notice from manufacturers and dealers of a steady rise in all kinds of Dry Goods and Carpets. Prosperity is in sight and it behooves our customers to make their purchases before it arrives, We are offering goods this week to suit the

HARD TIMES.

1,000 yards Silkaline at 10 cents a yard.
We have just received 1,000 yards Bordered Muslins for Curtains at 12½, 15, 17, 18, 20, 25, 30 and 40c per yard.
200 Cloth Window Shades at 25 cents each, complete.
Antique Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, 54-inch wide, $4 per pair.
All Linen Window Shades 3x6 at 55 cents each.
Felt Window Shades 12½ cents each.
Curtain Poles, with wooden fixtures, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar, 33⅓ cents each.
Curtain Poles and Brass fixtures, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and Poplar, 21½ cents each.
Brass Extension Rods 10 and 12½ cents each.
Fire Place Screens, complete, $1 each.
Point de-Spree, 54-inch wide, 25c per yard.
Notingham Curtain Nets 15, 20, 15 and 30c per yard.

UNDERWEAR.

Gentlemen's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers 25 and 50 cents each.
Gentlemen's Drill Drawers 50 cents pair.
Gentlemen's Hosiery 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50 cents.
Gentlemen's Dress Shirts 50, 75, $1 and $1.50.
Ladies' Bleached Vests, low neck, no sleeves, taped, 10 cents each.
Ladies' Unbleached Vests, low neck, no sleeves, taped, 12½ and 15 cents each.

Children's and Youths' Underwear.

We make a specialty of Ladies' Bathing Suits in Brilliantine and Flannel; also Submarine and ordinary Rubber Bathing Caps.
100 pieces Matting just received made in China—80, 90 and 100 lbs to roll.
Carpets at special prices.
Small Hardware for house furnishing.
Art Denims in real and imitation.
Velours, Cretonnes, Japanese Draperies, Brocatelles, Tapestries, Upholstering Damask, Gimps, Upholstering Plush, Oil Cloths and Stair Linens, Trunks and Telescopes, Portiers and Rugs.
Corsets—"Her Majesty," "R. & G.," C-B a la Sprite, Warner's "Tripple A A," Warner's "No 65" Warner's "No. 2.2," Warner's "Tripple N N N," Warner's Coraline, sizes 31 to 36, "Thompson's Glove-Fitting," "Sylvia French Woven," "Ferris Waists," "Nagrath Waist" for children.
Dress Goods—The prettiest line ever shown in Wilmington.
Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Eudnut's Toilet Requisites.

my 2 tf

The Southern Baptist Convention

is to meet in our city this week. We are expecting a very large crowd. Some of the most talented men in the United States are expected to attend, and our people have joined hands in entertaining the delegates.

I say come and be one of the happy band,
Make life pleasant while you may;
Welcome, welcome, one and all,
To our City by the Sea.

We promise you a good time and show you many things of interest. And I have this to say: If you need any Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Veilings, Ribbons, Embroideries, Ladies' Hats, Men's Hats, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Underwear or Dress Shirts, Trunks, Grips, Valises, or anything in the Dry Goods line, come to see us. We are headquarters for bargains; the largest Dry Goods store in the State, covering 15,000 square feet, three floors connected by an electric elevator, and we have goods from every clime to show you at any time.

Ladies' Hats, nicely trimmed, from 50, 75c to $1.00; better, nicer and pretty goods, very nobby, from $1 50 up to 6 00 each.

We do the Millinery business of the city, employing 8 ladies in this department alone.

Ribbon all prices, from 1c to $1 00 per yard.
Veiling from 10 to 50c per yard.
Silk Laces from 5 to 50c.
Sailor Hats from 9c to $1.50 each.
The narrow back rough straw Sailor, beautiful goods, at 75c each.
Men's Clothing, we are headquarters—Our stock is the largest and by far cheaper than any other house in the city.
Men's Suits for $1 98. Splendid Linen Suits for $2 87. Good Black Suits for $1 95.
Strictly all wool colored Scotch Cheviot Suits, splendid pattern, new goods, at $4 25
Black Clay Worsted Suits, strictly all wool, for $5.00, 6.00, 7 00, 8 00, 9 00 and 9 50.
Prince Albert Suits, best Clay Worsted, nicely made up, for $12 50
Gents' and Ladies' Shirts and Pants in Balbriggan goods, for 25, 35, 40 and 50c.
Best Seamless Hose and Socks for 10c; Double Heel and Foot for 15c.
All grades best Hosiery from 5 to 50c a pair.
Boys' Suits, new goods and new styles, from 68, 98c, $1 00, 1.35, 1.85, 2 00 to 3 50.
You will find us at 112 North Front St., opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,
my 2 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

DON'T MISS IT!

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE

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TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

Of Millinery, Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Flowers, Feathers and Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Underwear, Corsets, Umbrellas, Sunshades and Notions.

Dry Goods.

New and desirable goods in Silks, Organdies, Dimities, Lawns, Lappets, Plaids, Checks, Brilliantines, Percales and all fashionable goods.
Prices lower than any other house in the State, quality and style considered. All we ask is a call.
A glance through our establishment will convince you of the same.

118 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Samples sent on application.
Mme. A. Ruppert's Face Bleach and Soap. my 9 tf

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Repairing of Roofs
and General Job Work.

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